The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1894. NO. 39

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixe No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 20		6 20	Robertsdale	11 35		6 02
1 30		6 30	Cook's	11 23		5 49
1 43		6 43	Cole's	11 10		5 37
2 09		7 13	Saltillo	10 40		5 07
2 16		7 20	Three Springs	10 32		5 00
2 28		7 33	*Beersville	10 19		4 48
2 40	10 50	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 30	4 36
2 55	11 04	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 18	4 20
3 02	11 10	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 12	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4,29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
611	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

PATENTS

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CHRISTMAS.

BY REV. E. A. RAND.

What sudden light, but not of sun,
What sound of angels singing!
The music filled the space above,
The hills were with it ringing.

Those singers gave what wings to praise
Far up the azure flying!
With song of peace they stilled the earth,
The echoes softly dying.

And yet the song was in a field,
Not in the temple holy,
Not at Jerusalem, the grand,
But Bethlehem, the lowly!

Who was it heard the angels sing?
Just men who sheep were tending!
They, looking up, saw wondrous hosts
Above the flocks low bending.

And where was born our Lord that night?
'Tis strange, yet not a fable,
Where cattle wond'ring looked around;
His bed was in a stable!

To-day, God's gift of peace through Christ
The sky is still descending;
But lowly souls are those that hear
The song that is unending.

O, hearts bowed down, your doors are thronged;
Sweet angels sing their story!
They wait upon your guest! Rise up,
Receive the King of Glory!

Short Sermon on Habit.

Learning to do well is like learning to swim. You wade into the water, but not very far, for fear you will drown. You try to swim, but sink. You try again, and do a little better. You swallow a good deal of water; it gets into your ears and eyes and nose, but you keep on a splashing, and finally can swim. So you must keep on doing well until you learn how and it has become a habit. A habit is something which we have. That is what the word means. It often becomes something which has us.

A habit is formed in the same way that paths or roads are. You often see people "cutting across lots." Where they do this, a narrow strip of grass about a foot or fourteen inches wide, will soon be trodden to death, and a narrow strip of ground about the same width beneath it, will be trodden hard, and that is a path. It is made by being walked over again and again. You can soon get into the habit of doing a thing if you will do it over and over many times. The more you do it the easier it will become, just as a path grows wider and plainer the more it is traveled. It is hard to keep people from going across lots after a path is once made, and so it is hard to stop doing what we have fallen into the habit of doing. It will not be easy for you to "do well" after you have once learned to do wrong. Bad habits are like the ruts made by carriage wheels in the country roads; they hold people fast. I once read of an old man who had crooked fingers. When a boy, his hand was as limber as yours. He could open it easily, but for fifty years he drove a stage, and his fingers got so in the habit of shutting down on the lines and whip that they finally stayed shut.

Boys, if you do not wish to fall into the habit of swearing, refuse to swear at all. If you do not wish to become the slaves of tobacco, let cigarettes alone. If you do not wish to die drunkards, never begin to tipple. If you do these things even a few times they may become habits and hold you fast. You would then smoke and swear and drink almost without knowing it, or knowing why. "Learn to do well," but "abhor that which is evil."—*Christian Leader.*

Subjects for Thought.

True modesty is true humility put into practice. It is not the virtue of persons who are unreflecting, and are easily driven hither and thither by the untutored instincts and hasty impulses of their nature. On the contrary, the man of solid merit and thought is more likely to be modest and retiring than the man of trifling pursuits, of imperfect education, and unmistakable mediocrity. This does not happen because the great man is ignorant of his great powers, or the good man of his good qualities.

Humility leads to the highest distinction, because it leads to self-improvement. Study your own character; endeavor to learn and supply your own deficiencies; never assume to yourselves qualities which you do not possess; combine all this with energy and activity and you cannot predicate of yourself, nor can others predicate of you, at what point you may arrive at last.

When I see the leaves drop from the trees in the beginning of autumn, just such, think I, is the friendship of the world. While the sap of maintenance lasts, my friends swarm in abundance, but in the winter of my need they leave me naked. He is a happy man who hath a true friend at his need; but he is more truly happy who hath no need of friends.

Anybody will soon become wretched who gives himself up to gloomly diagnosing of others, or to microscopic dissection of character or to belittling remarks of associates. The censorious mind grows upon one insensibly. We cannot watch it too closely or too constantly.

After hypocrites, the greatest dupes are those who exhaust an anxious existance in the disappointments and vexations of business, and live meanly and miserably, only to die magnificently and rich.

Remember that nothing will supply the wants of prudence, and that negligence and irregularity long continued will make knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible.

It is not sufficient to carry religion in our hearts as fire carried in flint stones, but we are, outwardly, visibly, apparently to serve and honor the living God.

Tears are the sum of hours. Vain is it, at wide intervals, to say, "I'll save this year," if at each narrow interval you do not say, I'll save this hour.

New scenery is no use to us unless our natures are clear enough to reflect it, as we have seen mountains double on quiet lakes.

We love to expect, and when expectation is either disappointed or gratified we want to be again expected.—*New York Herald.*

The Long Lived Engine.

I once had a curious and instructive conversation with an engineer who then had charge of a large stationary engine. It was a beautiful engine and worked as true as steel could work. The man surprised me by telling me it had been at work for ninety years, "and do you know," he added, "it has had eight masters; I am the eighth who has had the care of it; the others are all dead or worn out, and yet it goes on as if it were as young as ever. Very strange, sir, isn't it, that an engine should live so much longer than a man; and it is not hard work for us either, or exposed work, for the room is always warm and comfortable, and the place is, of course, clean and light."

"What did the men die from?" I asked.

"Well, three or four, I am afraid, died of drink, another of bad temper, another of worry, and so on, but the engine went on all the same." The fate of the engine, its long life and continuous industry, puzzled the man. He often in his lonely hours thought of it, and wondered how many men would follow him before the engine began to break down. It did not puzzle me. That engine worked a great many hours a day truly; but it was equable in its work; it never ran loose; it was true in its vocation; it was bright as a new pin; clean in every point; it was served with the best but simplest fuel food; it had its furnace tubes clear; it was saved from friction by having its parts properly oiled, and it drank nothing but water. So it lived on through nearly three generations, with a good chance of living through three more; it was allowed in fact, to make the most of its physical life.

Its masters did not make the most of their lives; they might have been somewhat industrious, but they were not so orderly, so true, so steady, so clean as they made the engine; they had not learned so well how to find the best food and drink for their labor as had been found for the engine, they did not make the most of their lives, and therefore they stopped, but the engine went still merrily on its way.

City Life and Country Life.

It is universally conceded that no class of people enjoy greater freedom, more contentment and less worry, than the farmer, and yet each year finds thousands of young men deserting the farm for life in the city, where the prospects of their becoming successful in business ventures are few in comparison to the prospects of moderate success in the country. A young man will find it difficult to amass a large fortune on 150 acres of land, but by working half his time every year, he will live well, comparatively free from care, enjoy the advantages of books and papers and have little to worry him. A large percentage of men engaged in business in a city work from ten to eighteen hours per day, wear themselves out quickly, have but little time to read and inform themselves and die early, because of worriment. Few of them achieve success further than that they earn a living. They are unable to devote much time or attention to the welfare of their children and they are never so well thought of as the man in the country, who by hard work, honesty and study, becomes a leader in his neighborhood. There is a glitter and a charm about life in the city, which the country does not possess. To the imagination of a country youth it seems like fairyland, but alas it proves to be the open gate to hell to many. Temptations beset a boy in the city on every hand and usually the country boy is unable to resist them. He is forced to work harder than he did in the country and though he earns more, it costs him much more to live. City life is not so conducive to good physical health, as is existence in the country, with its exercise and fresh air, and its freedom from those carking cares which, more than all else, tend to break down and wear out the human frame. Contentment is a blessing and he who has a good home in the country, should strive to content himself here, rather than risk his happiness in the city where all is fair to look upon, but where sin and trouble lurk constantly, ever on the lookout for the young and wayward.

Why Children Hang Their Stockings.

The custom of hanging stockings on Christmas eve, like that of preparing the Christmas tree, is derived from the Germans, who have a fable that while the stockings of good children are filled with toys and sweetmeats by Kris Kingle—a corruption of Christ Kindlin, or Christ Child—those of bad ones receive nothing but a small rod or switch, which is placed in them by another personage, known as Pelsnichol, literally Nicholas with fur, meaning St. Nicholas dressed in fur. It is a rare sight on Christmas morning in a German household to see the expression of abject misery and broken heartedness on the face of some poor little wight who, having been disobedient or otherwise naughty on Christmas eve, finds in his stockings only a small birch rod, while the hosiery of brothers and sisters is filled with bonbons and playthings. The dread of getting the rod from old Pelsnichol on Christmas keeps many a German child in order throughout the entire year.

Christmas Selections from Dickens.

"It is good to be children sometimes and never better than at Christmas, when its mighty Founder was a child Himself."

"Christmas is a time in which the memory of every remediable sorrow, wrong and trouble in the world around us should be active with us."

"Christmas is the only holiday of the year that brings the whole human family into communion. The only time in the long calendar of the year when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely."

"Dot—'Tom, what makes you pray so loud? God isn't deaf.' Tom. (who is praying for Christmas gifts) 'No. But grandpa is.'"

Discoveries in Labrador.

Sixty thousand square miles of iron-bearing formation, a lake 100 miles long and from thirty to forty miles wide, and proof that the big falls of Hamilton river are the largest in America, if not in the world, are some of the many discoveries of value made by Messrs. Low and Eaton of the Dominion Geological survey on their sixteen months' exploration of the interior of the great Labrador peninsula, which was terminated by the return of the explorers to Quebec. The iron-ore deposits referred to extend from latitude 50 degrees to Ungrava, and are very rich. Whole mountains of ore were found corresponding with the ore of Marquette, Michigan, and containing millions of tons.

MASSACRED BY THE JAPS.

HORRID BARBARITIES AT THE TAKING OF PORT ARTHUR.

Over Two Thousand Defenseless Inhabitants Wantonly Put to the Sword—Three Days of Slaughter—China is Now Virtually at the Mercy of Japan.

James Creelman, the correspondent in the Orient of the New York World, has furnished full details of the taking of Port Arthur by the Japanese army, under command of Field Marshal Oyama, and the massacre of the Chinese inhabitants. His account abounds in horrors. There is no longer, he says, a Chinese army, and the advance of the Japanese is a pure march of conquest. Regarding the barbarous destruction of life by the Japanese, Mr. Creelman completely exposes the Japanese authorities' attempts to excuse or make it appear less horrible. Great efforts were made to induce the war correspondents on the scene to shut their eyes to the real character of the wilful and brutal waste of life. It was the law of war to kill the soldiers of the enemy who resisted and could not be taken prisoners, it was argued. But the correspondents would not be hoodwinked, and pointed to the murder of hundreds of unoffending inhabitants, woman and children, and refused to conceal from the world the bloody work of the armed assassins. Mr. Creelman says: "Japan stands disgraced before the world. She has violated the Geneva convention, dishonored and profaned the Red Cross and banished humanity and mercy from her councils. Victory and a new lust for dominion have set her mad."

Some of the scenes of the wilful carnage that he witnessed Mr. Creelman describes as follows:

When the Japanese troops poured into Port Arthur they saw the heads of their slain comrades hanging by cords, with the noses and ears gone. There was a rude arch in the main street decorated with bloody Japanese heads. A great slaughter followed. The infuriated soldiers killed every one they saw.

I can say as an eye witness that the wretched people of Port Arthur made no attempt to resist the invaders. The Japanese now claim that shots were fired from the windows and doorways, but the statements are utterly false.

No attempt to take prisoners was made. I saw a man who was kneeling to the troops and begging for mercy pinned to the ground with a bayonet, while his head was hacked off with a sword. Another Chinaman cowered in a corner while a squad of soldiers shot him to pieces. An old man on his knees in the street was cut almost in two. Another poor wretch was shot on a roof top. Still another fell in the street and was bayonetted through the back a dozen times. Just below me was a hospital flying the Red Cross flag, but the Japanese fired upon the unarmed men who came out of the doorway.

A merchant in a fur cap knelt down and raised his hands in entreaty. As the soldiers shot him he put his hands over his face. I saw his corpse the next day. It was slashed beyond recognition. Women and children were hunted and shot at as they fled to the hills with their protectors. The town was sacked from end to end and the inhabitants were butchered in their own homes.

About 5 o'clock there was a sound of music on the parade ground, where all the Generals were assembled with the Field Marshal—all save Noghi, who had gone in pursuit of the retreating enemy. What cheering and what hand-shaking! What solemn strains from the band! And all the while we could hear the rattle of rifle volleys in the streets, and knew that helpless people of the town were being slaughtered in cold blood and their homes pillaged.

That was the coldest night of the year. The thermometer dropped to twenty degrees above zero. While the women and children were freezing out in the mountains the work of exterminating the men went on all night.

In the morning I walked through the streets. Everywhere I saw bodies torn and mangled as if by wild beasts. The slain shopkeepers lay piled in the roadway, with tears frozen in their eyes and bloody icicles hanging from their wounds.

Dogs were whimpering over the stark corpses of their masters. Here and there the famished animals were tearing at the flesh of human bodies still warm. While in company with Mr. Cowan I came across a corpse which had been beheaded. The head lay two or three yards away and a dog was tearing the neck. A Japanese sentry looked on and laughed.

Then I saw a white-haired, toothless merchant disemboweled on the threshold of his own shop, which had been looted. Another victim had his breast ripped opened by a Japanese sword, and a pet dog lay shivering under his arms.

There was a dead woman lying under a heap of slain men in every conceivable attitude of agony and supplication. At one corner there were twenty-five corpses in a pile. The soldiers had been so close to their victims that the clothes had caught fire and partly roasted the dying men.

Twenty feet away was a white-bearded wrinkled man with his throat cut and his eyes and tongue torn out. Nowhere the signs of a weapon, nowhere the sign of war. It was a sight that would damn the fairest nation on earth. The Japanese had tasted blood, and the work went on the second day.

I saw soldiers trampling over the twitching bodies of dying men to rob their houses. There was no attempt to conceal the appalling crimes. Shame had vanished. It was heartrending to see men dodging around corners like hunted beasts and kneeling for mercy but getting none.

All through the second day the reign of murder continued. Hundreds and hundreds were killed. Out on the road alone there were 227 corpses. At least forty were shot down with their hands tied behind them.

Just at dawn on the morning of the third day after the battle I was awakened by the sound of rifle shots. They were still at it. I went out and saw a body of soldiers, led by an officer, chasing three men. One carried a naked infant in his arms. As he ran he dropped the baby. I found it an hour later, dead. Two of the men were shot down. The third, the father of the baby, tripped and fell. In an instant a soldier had pounced upon his back with a naked bayonet in his hand.

I ran forward and made the sign of the Red Cross on the white non-combatant's bandage around my arm, but the appeal was useless. The bayonet was plunged three or four times into the neck of the prostrate man, and then he was left to gasp his life out on the ground.

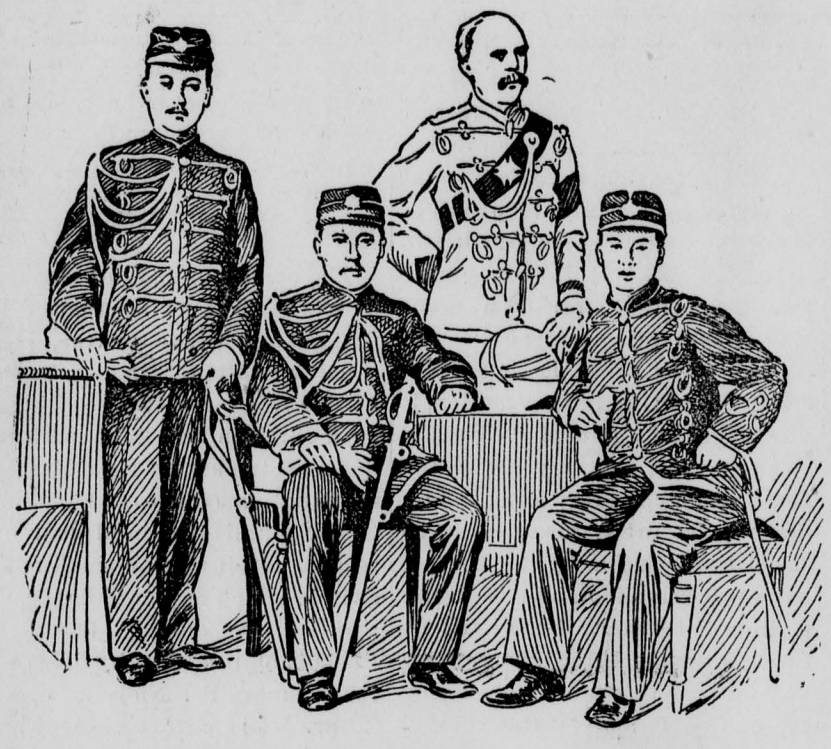
I hurried back to my quarters and awakened Frederick Villiers, who went with me to the spot where I had left the dying man. He was dead, but his wounds were still smoking.

While we were bending over the corpse we heard shooting a few rods around a road and went forward to see what it was. We saw an old man standing in the road with his hands tied behind his back. On the ground beside him were the writhing bodies of three other pinioned men who had been shot. As we advanced a soldier shot the old man down. He lay in the road on his back, groaning and rolling his eyes. The soldiers tore his shirt away to see the blood run from his breast and shot him a second time. His features twitched and his body was convulsed with pain. The soldiers spat in his face and jeered at him. We turned away from the place. Remember, this was the third day after the battle.

Next day I went in company with Mr. Villiers to see a court-yard filled with mutilated corpses. As we entered we surprised two soldiers bending over one of the bodies. One had a knife in his hand. They had ripped open the corpse and were cutting the heart out. When they saw us they cowered and tried to hide their faces. I am satisfied that not more than 100 Chinamen were killed in fair battle at Port Arthur, and that at least 2000 unarmed men were put to death.

It may be called the natural result of the fury of troops who have seen the mutilated corpses of their comrades, or it may be called retaliation, but no civilized nation could be capable of the atrocities I have witnessed in Port Arthur. Every scene I have described I have looked upon myself, either in the presence of the American and British military attaches or in the company of Mr. Cowan or Mr. Villiers.

This may be warfare, but it is the warfare of savages. It takes more than one generation to civilize a people. The Field Marshal and all his Generals were aware that the massacre was being continued day after day.



A GROUP OF JAPANESE OFFICERS AT PORT ARTHUR.

GENERAL YAMAGATA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Peace is at Hand.

Important dispatches have been received from Tokio which indicate clearly that, practically, the war between China and Japan is ended. Whatever instructions have been conveyed to the commanders of the respective military and naval forces from the governing powers of the two empires is not told in the advices, but assurances are given in quarters known to be thoroughly cognizant of diplomatic affairs that the Emperor of China has been prevailed upon to hasten Commissioners to Japan, and that these envoys have such power of concession as will without doubt enable them to bring about an immediate and thorough end of hostilities.

LATER NEWS.

CHARLES PETERSEN, a sailor, returned to his home in New York City after a long absence, murdered his wife, and then, while his little girl looked on, he turned the pistol against himself and committed suicide.

RECENT great gold strikes at Leadville, Col., are causing great excitement in mining circles. Trains to the camp are crowded.

DOUGLAS PUTNAM, greatgrandson of General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame, died at Marietta, Ohio, aged eighty-five. Ex-Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, died at his home at Eagle's Nest, aged seventy-eight. He was once a member of the United States Senate.

MRS. A. D. MATSON, at one time a member of the Topeka (Kan.) City Board of Education and a teacher in the public schools, was found dead in her home. The indications were that she had been assaulted and murdered ten days before.

MRS. PERRINE, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, arrived at the Executive Mansion from Buffalo, N. Y., on a visit to her daughter.

THE bill granting Mrs. N. P. Banks, widow of the General, a pension of $100 a month, passed the House without debate.

THE statues of Webster and Stark, presented by the State of New Hampshire for placing in Statuary Hall of the Capitol, were accepted, speeches being made in both branches.

A DESIGN for the monument to mark the birthplace of Washington has been selected by Secretary Gresham.

A DISPATCH from Sydney, New South Wales, says it is stated there that the real Sir Roger Tichborne has been found in an insane asylum at Paramatta under the name of William Cresswell.

FOURTEEN persons were bitten by a mad dog at Salem, N. J.; seven of them visited New York City to be treated at the Pasteur Institute.

BISHOP JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, M. D., D. D., of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in this country, died at his residence in Newburgh, N. Y., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in slavery in Winchester, Va., December 20, 1818.

MAYOR GILLETT, of Rome, N. Y., suspected of complicity in stealing from a bank in that city, surrendered himself and was placed under bail.

CHAIRMAN SPRINGER introduced in the House of Representatives a substitute for the Carlisle Currency Reform bill.

THE British Government was reported to have offered aid to Newfoundland because business on the island was completely at a standstill.

THE Emperor of China granted plenipotentiary powers to Chang Yin Huan to make peace with Japan.

PRESIDENT JOHN M'BRIDE.

The New Head of the American Federation of Labor.

John McBride, recently elected at Denver, Col., to succeed Samuel Gompers as President of the American Federation of Labor, has just turned his fortieth year. He was born and raised in the mining regions of Northwestern Ohio. Fortunately he secured a common school education before he entered the mines and at eighteen he became Secretary of the local lodge of the Miners and Mine Laborers' Benevolent Association. Shortly afterward he was elected Secretary of the Tuscarawas Valley Miners' Association, and at once came to the front as a leader among men of his craft. In 1882 he was elected President of the Ohio Miners' Association and continued at the head of that organization for seven years. The memorable strike in the Hocking Valley in 1884 was a severe test of his resources and demonstrated his exceptional ability as a labor leader.

JOHN M'BRIDE.

In 1884 and 1885 he represented Stark County in the Ohio Legislature and secured the enactment of a number of laws in the interests of labor. In 1886 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Secretary of State, but was defeated. In 1887 he succeeded in bringing the operators and miners together under the interstate agreement for the maintenance of wages, which was abrogated by the Indiana and Illinois operators in 1889, and was revived as a result of the great strike last spring.

In 1890 Mr. McBride retired from active leadership among the miners, when the Miners' Progressive Union and N. T. A. 135, Knights of Labor, were consolidated under the title of the United Mine Workers of America. He served as State Poor Commissioner under Governor Campbell for two years and in 1893 was elected President of the United Mine Workers, which position he has since held. Last spring he organized and conducted the greatest miners' strike in the history of the country, in which upward of 150,000 men were involved, and which was successful beyond his greatest expectations. He was instrumental in the organization of the American Federation of Labor and presided at the meeting in Chicago in December, 1886, when he was elected President but declined to accept.

MEXICO is interested in the Madagascar question, as one of the objects of the French invaders of the Hovas kingdom is to drive the Mexican dollar out of circulation.

DOCTORS EAT HORSE.

An Equine of Twenty-six Summers Served Up in Roasts and Ragouts.

One hundred prominent men of Newark, N. J., sat down to a horse dinner, given at the residence of Dr. Richard Hopkins.

When a horse sausage factory was being operated in Harrison recently, the question of the merit of the equine product was raised. Dr. Hopkins took the side of the horse eaters, and the dinner was the result of the agitation.

The animal partaken of was in life the property of George W. Marshall, and was a veteran gelding of twenty-six years. He was served up in the shape of steaks, chops, pot roast, baked horse, rib roast, hash, liver and horse soup. There was no other meat, and each guest, before he was allowed to attack the liquids, was under compulsion to eat horse. There was no deviation from the rule. Most of the one hundred guests were doctors.

AN exploring party is shortly to make the ascent of Mount Tacoma to find out just what has been happening on the summit lately, to give basis for the various reports of volcanic eruptions, avalanches, glacial advances and the like. The latest observations with telescopes seem to show that some change in the form of the summit has really taken place.

DURING the recent storm great damage was done to the lighthouse on Tillamook Rock in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Oregon. The wind and waves broke window glasses 136 feet above the water.

CANADIAN marine complains that American boats have practically absorbed all the business of carrying wheat from Manitoba.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

51	MILK AND CREAM.		
The Milk Exchange price remains unchanged at 3 cents a quart net to the shipper. The average price paid for the surplus on the platform has been $1.55 a can of of forty quarts.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,528,742
Condensed milk, gals			12,850
Cream, gals			36,767
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—Penn., extras	$ —	@	$ 22
Western, extras	24	@	24¼
Western, firsts	21	@	22
Western, thirds to seconds	15	@	20
State—Extra	—	@	20
Firsts	—	@	18
Thirds to seconds	12	@	14
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	—	@	18
Seconds	—	@	13
Western Dairy	11	@	17
Factory, June, firkins	11	@	14
	CHEESE.		
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10¾	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10⅝
State Factory—Part skims, choice	7	@	9½
Part skims, good to prime	4	@	7½
Full skims	2	@	3
	EGGS.		
State & Penn—Fresh	--	@	26
Jersey—Fancy	--	@	28
Western—Prime to choice	24½	@	25
Duck eggs—South & West	--	@	—
Goose eggs	--	@	—
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 12½	@	2 15
Medium, 1894, choice	1 67½	@	1 70
Pea, 1894, choice	1 65	@	1 67½
Red kidney, 1894, choice	2 00	@	2 05
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 30	@	2 35
Black turtle soup, 1893	2 00	@	2 10
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 80	@	2 90
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 05
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Grape Fruit	1 75	@	3 00
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box	75	@	1 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	9 00	@	13 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 75	@	3 50
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Baldwin	1 75	@	2 50
Common qualities	1 00	@	1 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	16	@	18
Concord	16	@	18
	HOPS.		
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	11	@	12
1894, common to fair	6	@	8
Pacific Coast, choice	11	@	12
Good to prime	9	@	10
Old odds	2	@	3
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	70	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	35	@	55
Oat	30	@	35
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Chickens, ₱ lb	7	@	7½
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	--	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	35
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Chickens, Phila, broilers	12	@	16
Western	9	@	10
Jersey, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Fowls, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Ducks, spring, L. I. & East ₱ lb	11	@	13
Geese, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 75
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, St. & Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 62
Long Island	1 75	@	1 87
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	1 00	@	4 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 62
Red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
White	—	@	—
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	5 00
Celery, ₱ doz. roots	10	@	60
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 50
Green peas	1 00	@	2 50
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	4 00
String beans, ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 00
Spinach	1 00	@	1 75
Lettuce	5 00	@	7 00
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	3 00
Spring Patents	—	@	3 65
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	59½
December	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	—	@	53¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	39
Track White	33	@	42
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	62	@	66
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	5 90	@	6 40
Clover	9 00	@	9 75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6¾
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	11½
Country dressed	6½	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 75	@	4 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 75	@	5 10
Dressed	5	@	7

THE BAKER'S BILL

Tells of Greatly Increased Appetite

"It affords me great pleasure to tell not only the condition of my present health but also that of my whole family. A friend who knew of my poor health advised me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After two bottles a great change in my health was noticed. I do not have that tired feeling, no pain in the stomach, especially after eating, and in fact I feel like a new person and hold some pleasure in life. Every member of my family is using Hood's Sarsaparilla and with beneficial results, if I may judge by my baker's bill each week. Hood's

Mrs Mary Ecke
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla is wonderful for purifying the blood and aiding digestion." MRS. MARY ECKE, 145 Alabama Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness. 25 cents

The New Diphtheria Cure.

The officials of the Marine Hospital Service, Washington, have been notified that a firm of manufacturing chemists at Detroit, Mich., is making preparations for the manufacture of anti-toxin, the new remedy for diphtheria which has created such widespread interest in Europe. This is believed to be the first house of its character in the United States to begin experiments. It is reported that this firm has established a bacteriological department where the experiments will be carried on under the direction of competent scientists. Healthy young horses have already been inoculated with the toxin, but it is expected that it will be three or four months yet before the results of the experiments can be announced, as the processes are not only delicate, but tedious. The strength of the toxin obtained from the cultures of diphtheria bacilli, and the strength of the anti-toxin, is ascertained by experiments upon mice and guinea-pigs.—New York Post.

In Our Great Grandfather's Time,

big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective. In this century of enlightenment, we have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way.

Assist Nature a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness, pimples, blotches, eruptions, boils, constipation, piles, fistulas and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity, with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

A free sample of the "Pellets," (4 to 7 doses) *on trial*, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

NYNU—52

Don't Cheat Your Stomach.

You must have pure, wholesome food, no matter how much of the sham you'll take in other things.

Heckers' Buckwheat

Is pure and wholesome.

7

PHYTOLACCA BERRY TREATMENT for Fat and Attendant Ills. Our Leaflet on this subject is sent Free and is well worth reading; treatment inexpensive and only safe one known. Address BOERICKE & TAFEL, Pharmacists, 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. **Business Established in 1835**

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

9TH DAY.—The Newark Bay Bridge bill was passed.——Mr. Hawley introduced a bill for the reorganization and increase of the army.——Mr. Vilas gave notice of an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing for the appointment by the President of a commission of three persons, to act with any similar committee appointed by Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada, who shall investigate and report upon the feasibility of such canals as would enable vessels engaged in ocean commerce to pass to and fro between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.——Debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill was continued.

10TH DAY.—The bill appropriating $100,000 to supply an urgent deficiency for public printing and binding was passed.——A bill to provide a municipal building and Court House for the District of Columbia in Municipal square, at a cost of not over $2,500,000, was reported.——Mr. Lodge introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Consular service by bringing it into the classified service.——Mr. Hill made a speech favoring a change of the rules for debate.——Mr. Turpie spoke on the Nicaragua Canal bill.

11TH DAY.—Mr. Allen introduced resolutions for the appointment of select committees to investigate the Alabama elections and the Senate restaurant.——Messrs. Cullom and Perkins spoke in favor of the Nicaragua Canal bill, and Mr. Turpie completed his speech against it.——The Senate passed the Shiloh National Park bill and Mr. Lodge's Ezeta resolution.——Admiral Walker's report on Hawaii was received.

12TH DAY.—The Senate devoted the session to addresses in connection with the acceptance and placing in Statuary Hall of the marble statues of General John Stark and Daniel Webster, presented by the State of New Hampshire.

In the House.

12TH DAY.—The Carlisle Currency bill was reported.——The House passed the Army Appropriation bill an d the bill to protect public forest reservations.——The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported. It carries an appropriation of $1,562,118, which is a decrease of $1800 from the appropriation for the current fiscal year.——Mr. Outhwaite introduced a joint resolution to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army.

13TH DAY.—A bill to establish a National park at Gettysburg, Penn., was favorably reported.——Mr. Springer moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Currency bill. Agreed to, and Mr. Richardson took the chair. The debate on the measure consumed the remainder of the session.

14TH DAY.—Debate on the Carlisle Currency bill was continued by Messrs. Johnson, Warner and Ellis.

15TH DAY.—The House devoted most of its time to the addresses in connection with the acceptance and placing in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol of the marble statues of General John Stark and Daniel Webster, presented by the State of New Hampshire. The ceremonies began a 2 p. m. Governor Smith and Staff and members of the Executive Council of New Hampshire were admitted to the floor and took seats in the rear of the centre section of the hall. The letter of Governor Smith to Speaker Crisp, formally presenting the statues, was read, and Mr. Baker offered the resolutions. Speeches were then made by Representatives Baker and Blair, of New Hampshire; Powers and Grout, of Vermont; Everett and Morse, of Massachusetts, and Curtis, of New York, after which the resolutions were adopted.——Messrs. Sperry and Brosius spoke on the Carlisle Currency bill.——Mr. Breckinridge reported an urgent deficiency bill appropriating $300,000 for the census, $125,000 for salaries and $175,000 for printing the report.

16TH DAY.—The session was devoted to the discussion of the Currency bill, and the chief event was the proposal by Chairman Springer, of the Banking Committee, of a substitute for the Carlisle bill. Messrs. Pendleton, Russell, Sickles, McLaurin and Rawlins took part in the debate.

IMAGE IN HER EYE.

Microscope and Camera Used to Discover a Murderer.

Photographic science may have given the first tangible clew to the identity of the murderer of Mrs. Shearman and Mrs. Davis at Busti, N. Y.

Several have been the suspects and the clews followed up without success, but the impression of the murderer has been found on the retina of Mrs. Shearman's eye. The photograph was taken by Fred. S. Marsh, a local photographer, and to him is due the credit of having originated the idea of examining the organ.

The existence of the impression of the murderer on the eye was first discovered by means of a powerful microscope. Unfortunately the features of the man could not be seen, as the view obtained shows only the back and a very little of the side. An apparently big man is represented, with bushy whiskers and wearing a long overcoat. The trousers appear to be badly wrinkled.

The Coroner has taken out both the eyes of the murdered woman, and another photograph will be taken by another photographer. No impression was discoverable on Mrs. Davis's eyes.

The Image Had Vanished.

The experiments made by B.E. Pruden and Fred S. Marsh, expert micro-photographers of Jamestown, N. Y., on the eyes of Mrs. Shearman, one of the women murdered in Busti a few days before, resulted in failure. It was alleged that a microscopic examination of the dead woman's eyes by five responsible men revealed the image of the murderer photographed on the retina, and the object of the experiments, which were continued all night, was to reproduce the picture by the micro-photography process. If the photograph was really upon the retina it was lost by the removal of the eye from the socket.

The Rev. Mr. Stoddard, of Brooklyn, and the officers present in the house when the microscope was used with startling effect, said that they are willing to take oath as to the truth of their statement concerning the figure on the eye and their accounts agree in the smallest particular. They insist that if they should see the murderer in clothing which he wore at the murder they could readily identify him by their recollection of his photograph on the eye of Mrs. Shearman.

ITALY IN THE SOUDAN.

Natives, Commanded by Humbert's Officers, Rout Arabs.

A dispatch from Massowah, Egypt, announces that six companies of Italian troops, under the command of Major Toselli, attacked and defeated the Arabs, near Halai in the Soudan. A large number of the natives, including Chief Batagos, were killed. The Italian forces lost ten killed and had twenty-two wounded. It was composed entirely of native soldiers, drilled and officered by Italians.

A Kiss Made His Fortune.

A kiss once played an important part in the life of the famous Belgian statesman, Frere-Orban. In his youth the future Minister was a poor student, bearing the simple name of Frere. He had great difficulty in earning enough money to keep him at the university till he was ready to pass his examination in the department of law.

The young man fell in love with a Fraulein Orban, the daughter of a wealthy and aristocratic family, who opposed his suit.

"If you pass your examination well to-morrow," said Fraulein Orban on the eve of the trial to her lover, "come to the theatre and to the box in which I shall be sitting with my parents."

"Will they allow me?" asked the student.

"I shall see to that," was the determined young woman's answer.

Frere was successful and entered the box in the evening happy but frightened. The pretty girl, as soon as he had crossed the threshold, stood up, rushed toward him before a word was spoken, and kissed him heartily on the lips. The astonished parents were soon informed of the significance of the kiss by the daughter. As many other people had seen the young girl's action, the parents decided to make the best of it and accepted young Frere as a son-in-law on condition that he add Orban to his name. This he did as a matter of course and made it famous.—New York Tribune.

Keep On Their Pins.

"There are some horses that have never been seen to lie down in their lives," says a horse fancier. "Some horses that continue to work for years always sleep standing, but their rest is not complete, and their joints and sinews stiffen. Young horses from the country are liable to refuse to lie down when first placed in a stable in town, and the habit may become confirmed unless special pains are taken to prevent it. Sick horses are very apt to refuse to lie down. They seem to have an instinctive fear that if they lie down they never will be able to get on their feet again. I once rode a horse seventy miles in a single day. I put the animal in as comfortable a stable as could be made but he stood up all night, going to sleep with his breast against the manger."—New York Dispatch.

The Silver Fox.

Next to the sea otter, for clothing purposes, the fur of the silver fox brings the highest price, and in this case the Russians are the principal buyers. The silver fox is one of the most precious denizens of the Hudson's Bay Territory, and as much as $600 has been paid for a single fine skin. The silver fox, however, is really not silvery, and has only a few white hairs mixed with his black ones—indeed, the most highly prized skins are entirely black. The principal use of these skins is for the collars of the cloaks of Russian ladies.—Chambers's Journal.

Quaint But Full of Meaning.

"A crick"—"a stitch"—"a twist"—"a jam"—"a halt"—"a raw spot"—"a blue spot"—"dead aches," etc., are queer names well known among the ills of flesh, bone, muscle, nerves and joints, and are better understood as being so easily and surely cured by St. Jacobs Oil. The names are pointers to what it has done and always will do readily. None too readily, either, for many of the infirmities indicated by these queer nomenclatures, if neglected, often lead to very serious results, which the great remedy for pain stands ready to resist and prevent. None the less useful is it to have on hand always ready, for the sudden pain is very often the fatal one.

The enormous supply of Florida oranges will make them cheap.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Illinois farm lands contain 32,500,000 acres, worth $1,010,000,000.

$100 Reward. $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

A Cure That Cures

is the kind most people desire. Such a cure is Ripans Tabules, but not a cure for everything. They are for all liver and stomach disorders and one tabule gives relief.

LADIES who possess the finest complexions are patrons of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye. fifty cents.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

No Substitutes

For Royal Baking Powder. The "Royal" is shown by all tests, official, scientific, and practical, stronger, purer, and better in every way than all other Baking Powders. Its superiority is privately acknowledged by other manufacturers, and well known by all dealers.

If some grocers try to sell another baking powder in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit. This of itself is good evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

LOOK with suspicion upon every attempt to palm off upon you any baking powder in place of the "Royal." There is no substitute for the "Royal."

A Legend of the Kiowas.

When Wilson and Thomas visited what is now Western Kansas, away back in 1841, the Kiowa Indians told them the queer story of the "white sky calf." According to the legend, that portion of the American desert was formerly very fertile, supporting large herds of pure white buffaloes, each having a black tail. These creatures were held sacred by the savages, and never killed for any purpose. Finally an old medicine man, Ne-kata-mah, vowed that he would have a tepee built from the sacred white skins. The chiefs of the tribe tried hard to dissuade him from the notion, but all to no purpose—he declared that he would commence to collect the skins on the morrow. During the night a great white light appeared in the sky, and in its centre a white buffalo calf. The calf slowly descended to the earth, took charge of the herds, leading them northwood, and from that day to this the Kiowas have never seen a white buffalo.—Chicago Herald.

The Judge Was Sarcastic.

In a Western court not long ago a tiresome lawyer had been trying for more than two hours to impress upon the jury the facts of the case as they appeared to him. At last he glanced at his watch, and, turning to the judge, asked: "Had we better adjourn for dinner, or shall I keep right on?" "Oh, you keep on," answered the judge; "keep right on, and we will go to dinner."—Argonaut.

Combined resources of Illinois State banks are $118,446,833; loans and deposits, $82,600,672; surplus, $5,225,712.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN — **GOING TO SCHOOL** — **$100**

should know that one hundred dollars pays entire expense of tuition, books, stationery, board, room rent, fuel and lights at the most celebrated practical school in the U. S.

EASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE offers courses of instruction in *Bookkeeping, Banking, Correspondence, Com'l Law, Com'l Arithmetic, Penmanship, Stenography and Typewriting, the Academic Branches, Modern Languages*, &c. Business men supplied with assistants. **Situations furnished competent students.** Terms reduced to a hard times basis. **Instruction individual.** Applicants admitted any day in the year with equal advantage. No vacations. For catalogue, with fine Specimens of Pen Work, address CLEMENT C. GAINES, President, 30 Washington Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

SAPOLIO

Are You Fortified?

When you are in a low state of health, and on the verge of illness, there is no nourishment in the world like

Scott's Emulsion

to restore strength. Scott's Emulsion nourishes, strengthens, promotes the making of solid flesh, enriches the blood and tones up the whole system.

TRADE MARK.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Anæmia, Loss of Flesh, Thin Babies, Weak Children, and all conditions of Wasting.

Buy only the genuine! It has our trademark on *salmon-colored wrapper.*

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and $1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is safe, reliable and effectual because of the stimulating action which it exerts over the nerves and vital powers of the body, adding tone to the one and inciting to renewed and increased vigor the slumbering vitality of the physical structure, and through this healthful stimulation and increased action the CAUSE of the **Pain** is driven away, and a natural condition restored. It is thus that the **Ready Relief** is so admirably adapted for the **Cure of Pain**, and without the risk of injury which is sure to result from the use of many of the so-called pain remedies of the day.

It is Highly Important that Every Family Keep a Supply of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief.

STOPS PAIN

50 cts. a bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., New York.

TO SINGERS.

The girls who put up my Medical Discovery all go to our Warren Street Methodist Church and two of them sing with great pleasure to themselves and others. One of them came to me one day, saying, "Dr. Kennedy, I must tell you what good the Discovery is doing in our church."

"Glad to hear that," said I.

"Well," she went on, "When I was so hoarse last Spring, you said it seemed like INWARD HUMOR and advised me to begin at once with the Discovery. I did so and in one month the hoarseness was all gone and my voice had improved so much several of our church mentioned it. Of course I told them you had advised the Discovery and I was taking it. In fun, one of the girls said, I want to try it too, and the fact is that the whole church, I might say, found out that KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY would cure their throats and pimples and many other troubles."

"All due to Inward Humor," said I, and that's what I explain in my little book which I send to any one who asks for it, and my Medical Discovery is sold in your town.

Yours truly,

DONALD KENNEDY. Roxbury, Mass.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in ANY of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and *costs less than one cent a cup.*

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

She is rather good looking
But lacks sense!
She dissolves

A • Ripans • Tabule

On her tongue
Instead of
Swallowing it whole.
It does its work
Either way,
But the last is the way intended,
Nevertheless.

ENGINES AND BOILERS

For all purposes requiring power. Automatic, Corliss & Compound Engines. Horizontal & Vertical Boilers. Complete Steam Plants.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Elmira N. Y.

N. Y. Office, 41 Dey St.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal **Chewing Gum**

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

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MOUNT UNION.

H. C. Kieferle, of Port Royal, spent Christmas at his home in this place.

Rev. C. W. Rishell, of Mahaffey, Pa., visited his mother in this place on Friday.

Miss Harriet McDonald, of Shade Gap, spent a few days in town among friends.

Burgess E. Clark Fields, is suffering from a severe cold and is confined to his home.

The usual Christmas treats of the different Sunday schools took place on Monday evening.

H. A. Thompson, of the *Times*, is spending some time in New York and Philadelphia this week.

The Clover club of this place, rendered some fine music at a concert at Orbisonia on Christmas eve.

Jay Rummel, who is in the employ of the P. R. R. at Paoli, Pa., arrived here on Saturday to spend a short vacation.

H. H. Nissley, of Mt. Joy, Pa., and H. K. Nissley, his son, were the guests of friends in this place on Saturday and Sunday.

The ground stone and gravel taken from the railroad bed is being used to fiill up Jefferson street north of the railroad.

Miss Emma Sechler, of Downingtown, stopped in town a few days, the guest of her brother, R. Sechler, on her way to visit friends in Cincinnati.

Harry Rickets and wife, of Kane, Pa. spent some time in town last week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Price and Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Thompson.

The body of an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Noland, of Altoona, was brought to this place on Mail Tuesday evening and buried in the cemetery on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Albert are visiting friends in Baltimore; J. Bruce Davis is visiting in Philadelphia; Edward Preston is spending a vacation of two weeks at his home in Williamsport, Md., and H. H. Hunter, of McKee's Rocks, Roy Johnston, of Braddock, Miss Esther Fuller, who is attending school at Huntingdon, and Miss Bertha Campbell, a student at Wilson college, Chambersburg, are some of those who are spending the holidays with friends in this and other places.

CALVIN.

Miss Hattie Querry is spending Christmas at Petersburg.

Miss Bertha Coder is home from Juniata College during the holidays.

C. M. Glasgow and family, of Altoona, are visiting the parental homes of each.

George W. Pheasant visited his brother William in Blair county last week.

Miss Ettie Pheasant, one of Huntingdon's teachers, is home spending her vacation.

Miss Emma Glasgow, who is teaching in Todd township, is home for a two-days' vacation.

Rev. D. D. Kauffman received a half eagle from the Calvin Sunday school for a Christmas present.

It is said by those present that the entertainment at Pine Grove on Saturday night was good.

D. K. Coder is moving his steam saw mill from Penn township to Todd township on land of Adam Wright.

Beaty Bros'. steam mill was silent two or three days the former part of last week on account of a broken pump.

S. P. Wensel and wife, John W. Steele and family and Miss Maud Miller, of West Huntingdon, are spending Christmas in this vale.

Miss Blanche Querry, who has been living with B. F. Myerley's family for a year past, is visiting her father, I. N. Quarry, of Latta Grove.

There are two or three farms in this valley for sale. Any one desiring a pleasant home and convenient surroundings would do well to locate here.

The time for spring or township elections is not very far distant. We should make this matter a subject of conversation, who we should elect that would best fill the different offices.

A series of meetings will commence on next Sunday night in the M. E. church. Services as follows: Sunday school, 9.30 A. M.; class, 10.30; Epworth League, 6.00 P. M.; preaching, 7.30.

LATTA GROVE.

J. H. Dell has gone to Mifflin county, where he has secured employment.

Peter Kean, of Alexandria, made a business trip to the valley last week.

J. E. Quarry is engaged in hauling hickory logs from his farm in Hooper's gap.

Geo. B. Smith, who has been sufferiug with rheumatism for some time, is still confined to his room.

The schools are moving along smoother.

Henry Stever is off to Lewistown on business this week.

Wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Miss Gertrude Pheasant has been on the sick list for the past week.

Peter Dell, who has been ill for the past three years, is poorly at this writing.

Allison Wible and family have gone to Springfield to spend Christmas with parents.

Miss Mary Bowman, of Huntingdon, is visiting her parents here. She will now take up her residence in Pittsburg.

Monroe Dell, of Langdondale, visited friends here this week and brought a fine young hound for his brother Mike.

Stanton Chilcote, a former Smith valley boy but now of Altoona, has been spending some time at his home with his sick father, who improves very slowly.

Mary and Charley Miller, of Indiana, are visiting Isaac Dell. Other visitors were Maud and Wesley White, of Lewistown; Warren Gosnell, of Calvin, Mary Smith and Rev. Wesley Cane.

Bert Smith went to Huntingdon on Saturday to get a few teeth filled and enjoy other holiday festivities. He also attended the lecture given by Eli Perkins, which he pronounced good.

TROUGH CREEK.

From present indications it will be a green Christmas.

'Squire S. W. Pheasant is laid up with catarrh of the hand.

Mrs. G. W. Wright and daughter, of Mapleton, are visiting in the valley.

Miss Anna Taylor, of Cass township, visited friends at Colfax over Sunday.

Miles Bagshaw, of Juniata township, attended preachicg at Pine Grove on Sunday.

Miss Stitt, of Dublin township, is visiting her brother, the popular school teacher.

Mrs. Emma Whitney, of Shirleysburg, is visiting among her many friends in the valley.

W. L. Wright built an ice house last week but the weather will have to change if it comes in play this season.

There were many pretty and useful presents on the Christmas tree but none were prettier and more highly appreciated than the large plush album for Mr. Stitt.

The Christmas entertainment at Pine Grove Saturday night was a complete success. Prof Stitt deserves much credit for training the little ones so well. As far as we have heard, every one was highly pleased.

WATERSTREET.

S. R. Black made a business trip to Tyrone on Monday.

Miss Jennie Kayes is visiting relatives in Lewistown this week.

James Davis is suffering with a carbuncle on the back of his neck.

Miss Alice Hagerty, of Houtzdale, has returned home, accompanied by a lady friend.

Walter Waite made a business trip to Huntingdon and heard the ex-senator from Kansas lecture.

L. R. Smith has gone to spend the holiday week with parents. He treated his pupils on Friday.

The school was honored with a visit by four of the directors on Friday: Messrs. Hagerty, Miller, Hileman and Moore.

Mrs. Ella Homer and little daughter, Effel, went with Miss Mary Perlett to her home in Shippensburg, where they will visit until New Years.

The Reformed Sunday School, of Canoe valley, held a Christmas entertainment last Sunday evening. Quite a number of our young people attended.

Rev. Hart gave his lecture, "Goring Ox," (liquor) to a medium audience in Waterstreet school house. In his talk he gave many lessons from real life, which should be a lesson to any who are in the habit of tippling or fooling with the cup.

Some Important Facts.

The evenings are long enough now for every person to devote some time to reading. The best literature is the daily newspaper, and the best newspaper is the Pittsburg *Times*. It is complete in every department, gathering promptly the news from all parts of the world and presenting all sides of every public question fairly and intelligently. Its market reports are models of accuracy; its departments for women readers and for the farmer are useful and entertaining, and its serial stories are by the most noted writers. The aim of its publishers is to make the *Times* a paper for the home above everything else, and they have succeeded admirably.

The *Times* is delivered by agents for one cent a day, or will be sent by mail for thirty cents for one month; fifty cents for two months; seventy-five cents for three months; $1.50 for six months or $3.00 for one year. If there is no agent for the *Times* in your locality write for sample copies, which are sent free and terms to agents.

—A very narrow escape from death under an avalanche of silver dollars was experienced at the mint in Philadelphia a day or two ago. James Garrett and Thomas Kennedy climbed up into a vault containing 8,000,000 of the coins to help remove them for weighing and counting. Rotten bags, in which $6,000,000 were stored, gave way, and all the 6,000 bagsful, weighing 60 pounds each, began to slide. The two mint workmen leaped for life, and got out just in the nick of time. Assoon as possible the place was boarded up, and after bracing the walls the flow was finally stopped.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment
Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

—Mr. Ira P. Westmore, a prominent real estate agent, of San Angelo, Texas, has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in his family for several years as occasion required, and always with perfect success. He says: "I find it a perfect cure for our baby when troubled with colic or dysentery. I now feel that my outfit is not complete without a bottle of this Remedy at home or on a trip away from home. For sale by J. G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot, Pa., and J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa.

—Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield, N. J. His little boy, five years of age, was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and I thought I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was affected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

GOOD CHEER FOR ALL!

THE year's Brightest Holiday will soon arrive and the ever welcome "Merry Christmas" will be heard on every hand; the day around which cluster fond memories of happy family meetings and renewed friendships. And the children! With what impatient delight do they look forward to this great festival,

"Jolly Old Saint Nicholas,"

No wonder he never seems to grow old, though centuries have passed since children first knew and loved him. Who, in looking backward, through the years of care does not feel comforted by memories of Christmas? Like the cooling springs which feed a neighboring river, it refreshes and purifies the turbulent stream of life. Let us not underestimate the blessings which this joyous day brings to the care-burdened hearts of humanity, nor forget that

We Are Headquarters

for Christmas Goods this year. Our selections are what may be known as popular priced goods, that is, the class of merchandise which the masses want, and can afford to pay for.

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

---

-GREAT-

SACRIFICE SALE.

—o—

Commenced Monday, Dec. 3d.

—o—

The Store Room now occupied by us having been leased to other parties, we must CLOSE OUT the ENTIRE STOCK of GOODS,

$20,000 IN VALUE,

—Consisting of—

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Ladies', Misses and Children's Coats, Boots and Shoes,

Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, Groceries, Jewelry, Mirrors, Show Cases, Safe, Office Furniture, Scales, Fixtures, Horses, Mules, Delivery Wagon, and all the equipments of a first-class Store.

Now is the Time to Save Money!

Purchase Your Holiday Presents!

☞GRAIN and PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange cash prices. Call and see us.

S. E. HENRY,
B. F. ISENBERG.

Thos. S. Johnston, Agt.,

Cor. 7th and Washington Sts., **HUNTINGDON, PA.**

OPERA HOUSE SHOE STORE.

Latest Styles and Best Fitting

That can be had from first class Factories.

Our motto, as heretofore, shall

Be to give our patrons the BEST GOODS

Possible for the LEAST MONEY.

We shall be pleased to haue

You examine styles and prices,

Whether you purchase or not.

Respectfully,

D. S. LYNN & CO.

Huntingdon, - - - Penna.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not Delay.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Growers and Propagators, Rochester, N. Y.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 26, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—It was a white Christmas.

—Mrs. James Montgomery is visiting friends in Altoona.

—Spectacles! spectacles! at J. H. Cunningham's, agent.

G. D. Wood and wife spent Christmas with friends in Altoona.

—T. M. Logan and wife are spending the holiday season with friends in Harrisburg.

—Christmas variety at J. H. Cunningham's, the jeweler, Water street, Mount Union, Pa.

—Silverware! silverware! at J. H. Cunningham's, the jeweler, Water street, Mount Union, Pa.

—We hope all our readers had a Merry Christmas and we certainly wish them a Happy New Year.

—Watches! watches! watches! at J. H. Cunningham's, agent, the jeweler, Water street, Mt. Union, Pa.

—M. S. Bollinger and family, of Huntingdon, spent Christmas with friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—S. S. Snyder and family, of Paradise Furnace, spent last week among friends and relatives in this vicinity.

—A Washington crank has written Governor Pattison that Harrisburg will be utterly destroyed within two years.

—Rings, chains, breast pins, stick pins, and anything you want at J. H. Cunningham's, agent, Mount Union, Pa

—Miss Ida Cowher, of Philmore, Centre county, spent a couple days of the past week with her parents in this place.

—Miss Lizzie Hatfield, of Alexandria, is spending a few days with the family of her brother, Samuel Hatfield, in Mapleton.

—It is said on good authority that Gen. Hastings has already filed five thousand applications for positions under him.

—Miss Mattie Hamel, who has been living in Franklin county for several months, is visiting friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—Five shotes, averaging about seventy-five pounds each, were stolen from the Reformatory farm on Sunday night a week.

—W. M. Phillips and wife, of Alexandria, were among the Christmas visitors to Mapleton, being guests of Samuel Hatfield and wife.

—A. B. Cowher and family, of Bellefonte, are spending the holidays with Mr. Cowher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Cowher, of this place.

—The versatile Peter Paragraph, Hon. Bruce Hunter, Master Clarence, Larry Divine and "Scud" will entertain at the band hall next Monday evening.

—The slight fall of snow Monday night relieved from anxiety the minds of those who believe that a green Christmas makes a fat grave yard.

—Mother Cary, Miss Minnie Daze, Bess Starbright and Biddy Bane will be attractions at the band hall next Monday night. Don't fail to hear and see them.

—Dr. H. C. Chisolm, of Huntingdon, had a successful operation for appendicitis performed on him at the Hahnemann hospital in Philadelphia last week.

—Lorain Wagner, who has been in Philipsburg for several months past, came home last Friday and will spend the holidays with his parents in this place.

—John and Jesse Hydecker, sons of the late Amos Hydecker, left yesterday for Chester Springs where admission to the soldiers' orphan school has been secured for them.

—B. E. Himes, a student of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, who is spending his holiday vacation with parents and friends at Mill Creek, spent Sunday in Mapleton.

—A corps of engineers are now making a survey through Path Valley, from Perry county towards Hancock, Md., being an extension of the Newport and Sherman's valley route.

—The finest line of ladies' and gents watches ever brought to Mount Union can be seen at the store of J. H. Cunningham, agent, Mount Union. The prices will astonish you.

—Last Saturday night thieves stole all the turkeys on the Blair county alms house farm, and in consequence the inmates didn't have turkey on their Christmas menu. A more despicable trick can hardly be conceived.

—J. Murray Atrica, L. M. Haggerty and Robert Cummings, viewers appointed by the court to inspect the work at the Mapleton and Montgomery's hollow bridges, will attend to the duties of their appointment to-morrow.

—FOR RENT.—The store room i Mapleton known as Rex's "old reliable" stand. Best location in the town and an excellent opening for the proper party. For further particulars call on or address, W. H. Rex, Mapleton Depot,

—Mrs. Reuben Watkins, of Howard, near Bellefonte, Pa., has been bereaved of her entire family through the ravages of typhoid fever. The dead include her husband, three sons, a daughter and a nephew, who had been reared in her family.

—W. A. Parker and family, of Kipple, took advantage of the holiday season to pay a visit to friends at Mapleton and McVeytown. While here Mr. Parker, in company with some of our local sportsmen, succeeded in killing some rabbits.

—No better present for a distant friend can be made than a year's subscription to your local paper. It serves as a weekly reminder of your good wishes. You can send them the ITEM for one year for one dollar—less than the postage of a weekly letter.

—Owing to the fact that all the members of the ITEM force were privileged to dine sumptuously yesterday (at somebody else's expense) this issue of the paper is slightly delayed. As the ITEM has been issued fifty-two times a year this slight offense is pardonable.

—A very pleasant Christmas entertainment was held in the Presbyterian church last night. In connection therewith the children of the Sunday school were liberally treated. The members of the U. B. school received their Christmas treat last Sunday and of course were delighted.

—The first case of violating the provision of the new tariff law as to the tax on playing cards received the action of the Treasury Department on Wednesday of last week. The offender, who lives in Pennsylvania, sold one dozen packs of cards without their being stamped. Secretary Carlisle imposed a fine of $50.

—A dispatch received here Monday morning announced the death of Mrs. Isaac S. Smith, of Manhattan, Kansas, on Sunday. Remains were interred yesterday. Deceased was a daughter of Richard Chilcott, of Trough Creek valley. We are without further particulars. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—The plant of the Robison manufacturing company at Bellwood, Blair county, manufacturers of electric machinery, which went into the hands of a receiver some months ago, has been sold to a company of Altoona capitalists, who will put the plant in full operation again at an early day. The work will give employment to 125 men.

—The Pennsylvania and Grand Trunk and Vanderbilt lines have made a side agreement concerning the transportation of bicycles and baby carriages. They will figure bicycles as if they were 100 pounds of baggage and baby carriages at 50 pounds. Neither will be checked as regular baggage, the charges being fixed on excess baggage.

—For boys and girls we know of no better story paper than *Golden Days*. It is printed weekly and contains sixteen pages of the very best reading matter for young people. As a Christmas present for a boy or girl nothing would be more appropriate or better appreciated than a year's subscription to *Golden Days*, the price of which is $3. Address your order to James Elverson, publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.

—The J. C. Blair Manufacturing Company has introduced its own electric light plant. A Western Electric Company's dynamo is in successful operation, and the large buildings are brilliantly illuminated with several hundred incandescent lights. A row of 37 lamps are suspended above the large sign at the top of the building on the western side, and can be seen quite a distance. The company will hereafter use the large front room at the eastern end of the building for office purposes. It is fitted up with improved desks and tables, and is a commodious, well lighted apartment.—*News*.

—The drama "Among the Breakers" which was so favorably received in this place about seven years ago will be rendered again by local talent next Monday evening. Admission 10 and 20 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Mapleton cornet band. The band merits the patronage of the people of this community and we hope they will be accorded a full house.

—For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is aione worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by J. G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot Pa., and J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa.

—Miss Miller, an aged spinster of Johnstown, shot herself yesterday. One Christmas long ago Miss Miller's lover left her and as the day came with each recurring year the sorrowing woman has had a feast prepared and has sat awaiting the man who has never returned. The disappointment of succeeding years proved too much and Miss Miller sought to escape her grief by death.

—A little jar has occurred between the citizens of Penn township and the board of school directors. The directors want to make it compulsory for the scholars to take up nine branches of study, while many of the citizens think it is too much strain on the minds of their children. Legal advice has been obtained and at the next meeting of the Board the matter will be finally settled.

—By the breaking of an axle nine cars of an east bound freight train were wrecked near Spruce Creek Monday night. The Altoona wreck crew, in charge of conductor D. W. Diven, of Harrisburg, was ordered to Spruce Creek. Just after leaving Altoona, Philadelphia express crashed into the wreck train. James Dunn, one of the crew, was instantly killed and six others were seriously injured.

—B. F. Godard and family, of Huntingdon, came down to Mapleton yesterday to attend the annual reunion of A. W. Swope's family and to get a square meal. The county commissioners having divided the clerk's salary by two it is necessary for the clerk to divide the rations by the same number and in order to make both ends meet such opportunities as the reunion offered were not to be slighted. It was a very pleasant occasion.

"The European Horde."

The bill of Congressman W. A. Stone, of Allegheny, for the restriction of immigration by excluding anarchists and other undesirable persons, and for the consular inspection of immigrants, now pending in conference committee, is the subject of a vast mass of petitions from nearly all parts of the country, and all favoring its passage. Senator Quay presented six petitions, one signed by 3,456 persons, two by over 2,500 persons each and three of lesser number, while Senator Cameron supplemented it by one signed by 4,125 citizens, praying for relief from "the European horde."

Senators McPherson, of New Jersey; Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Squire, of Washington; Hawley, of Connecticut, and Gibson, of Maryland, introduced a number of petitions of the same import.

Shoop--Chilcote.

Last Thursday evening George Shoop, formerly of Hare's valley, but now of Altoona, and Miss Sadie Chilcote, of Cass township, were united in marriage at the Farmer's Hotel, Huntingdon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. B. H. Hart, assisted by Rev. Rothrock. The same evening the young couple came to Mapleton and on Friday a reception was tendered them at the home of J. Quincy Dell in Hare's valley. About sixty invited guests were present, a feast was spread, and the day was delightfully spent. The bride and groom were the recipients of many handsome and useful presents. The ITEM extends to them congratulations and wishes them a long, joyous and prosperous life

Another Warning.

Last Saturday evening Charles C. Slates and two companions boarded a freight train and went to Huntingdon. They returned about 11 o'clok the same night. In attempting to get off the train at the depot Mr. Slates fell and his left foot got under the wheels. The small toe and the ends of the next three were mashed, his shoulder dislocated, and he also sustained a number of severe bruises. It was a narrow escape and ought to serve as a warning to the large number of freight jumpers at this place.

Death of David Banks.

The Altoona *Tribune* of yesterday contains the following account of the death of David Banks in that city on Monday. Mr. Banks was formerly a resident of this neighborhood;

The death of David Banks, of 117 Seventh avenue, occurred very suddenly early yesterday morning. Mr. Banks had worked all night in the yard at inspecting cars and about 4 A. M. went into the car inspector's office at Fourth street. During the night he had been joking with his fellow workmen and five minutes before his end came he seemed in excellent health and spirits. Shortly after he came into the office he sat down on a chair and pnt his hands to his face. Those that were near noticed that he was breathing quite hard and suspecting that something was wrong two of his companions went up to him and taking his hands away from his face laid him back in the chair. In two minutes he was dead. The body was taken to the undertaking rooms of R. K. Spicer & Co., where it was at first thought necessary to hold a coroner's inquest, but this was afterwards deemed unnecessary and the remains were taken to the late home of the deceased.

Mr. Banks was born in Huntingdon county April 13, 1839, and coming to this city in 1880, has since been employed by the Pennsylvania railroad as a car inspector. He was married first in 1857 to Miss Annie McConnaughey, who died in about a year from the wedding. In 1862 Mr. Banks married Miss Isabella Leonard, of Newton Hamilton, who died April 2, 1881. The deceased is survived by the following sons and daughters: Messrs. Ambrose, Albert and David; Mrs. C. B. Osborne, Mrs. J. E. Barley and Miss Matilda Banks, all of this city. He is also survived by four brothers—Solomon, of Altoona; William, of Spruce Creek; John, of Mapleton, and James, of Ryde station.

Services will be conducted at the late home of the deceased to-morrow evening at 7.30 by Rev. T. P. Orner. The remains will be taken to Newton Hamilton on Seashore express Thursday morning for interment.

Local Institute.

A teachers' local institute for the district embracing Brady, Henderson and Oneida townships will be held in the Baptist church at Mill Creek on Friday evening and Saturday, January 11th and 12th, 1895. Following is the program:

Friday evening session will be an educational meeting addressed by Supt. S. G. Rudy and Prof. Ezra Lehman, of Huntingdon schools. The Mill Creek schools will furnish interesting music, recitation, etc.

Prof. Lehman's address will be on the subject of "Forestry," an interesting and important topic; one that is receiving much attention these days and should receive more.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Singing.
Devotional Exercises.
Organization.

"What Are We Here For?" to be answered by chairman elect.

"Home and School Discipline," J. H. Tate, George Kyper, Luther Hetrick.

"The Art of Questioning," J. B. Boring and Mrs. Louisa Dell.

"Hygiene—Moral and Physical," A. P. Silverthorn, H. B. Landis, Allie Greenland.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Singing.

"A Real Teacher," W. M. Benson, W. M. Howe, E. Guy Rex.

"Home Patriotism," Mary Black, Flora Himes, H. I. Speck.

"Our Outlook," W. H. McGowan, J. G. Corbin.

"What Kind of History and How Much?" L. R. Smith, Bruce Myers.

Roll Call, teachers will please respond to their names with an educational sentiment.

The program will be interspersed with music and recitations.

All teachers, directors and friends of education are invited and urged to be present and participate in discussions. Mill Creek people are hospitable; you will be entertained.

COMMITTEE.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N.Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size 50c. and $1.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corn and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and cleah and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Fire Worshipers."

TEXT: "There came wise men from the East to Jerusalem."—Matthew ii., 1.

These wise men were the Parsees or the so-called fire worshipers, and I found their descendants in India last October. Their heathenism is more tolerable than any of the other false religions and has more alleviations, and while in this round the world series I have already shown you the worst forms of heathenism to-day I show you the least offensive.

The prophet of the Parsees was Zoroaster, of Persia. He was poet and philosopher and reformer as well as religionist. His disciples thrived at first in Persia, but under Mohammedan persecution they retreated to India, where I met them, and in addition to what I saw of them at their headquarters in Bombay, India, I had two weeks of association with one of the most learned and genial of their people on shipboard from Bombay to Brindisi.

The Bible of the Parsees, or fire worshipers, as they are inaccurately called, is the Zend-Avesta, a collection of the strangest books that ever came into my hands. There were originally twenty-one volumes, but Alexander the Great, in a drunken fit, set fire to a palace which contained some of them, and they went into ashes and forgetfulness. But there are more of their sacred volumes left than most people would have patience to read. There are many things in the religion of the Parsee that suggest Christianity, and some of its doctrines are are in record with our own religion. Zoroaster, who lived about 1400 years before Christ, was a good man, suffered persecution for his faith and was assassinated while worshiping at an altar. He announced the theory, "He is best who is pure of heart," and that there are two great spirits in the world, Ormuzd, the good spirit, and Ahriman, the bad spirit, and that all who do right are under the influence of Ormuzd, and all who do wrong are under Ahriman; that the Parsee must be born on the ground floor of the house and must be buried from the ground floor; that the dying man must have prayers said over him and a sacred juice given him to drink; that the good at their decease go into eternal light and the bad into eternal darkness: that, having passed out of this life, the soul lingers near the corpse three days in a paradisaic state, enjoying more than all the nations of earth put together could enjoy or in a pandemoniac state, suffering more than all the nations put together could possibly suffer, but at the end of three days departing for its final destiny, and that there will be a resurrection of the body. They are more careful than any other people about their ablutions, and they wash and wash and wash. They pay great attention to physical health, and it is a rare thing to see a sick Parsee. They do not smoke tobacco, for they consider that a misuse of fire.

At the close of mortal life the soul appears at the bridge Chinvat, where an angel presides and questions the soul about the thoughts and words and deeds of its earthly state. Nothing, however, is more intense in the Parsee faith than the theory that the deady body is impure. A devil is supposed to take possession of the dead body. All who touch it are unclean, and hence the strange style of obsequies. But here I must give three or four questions and answers from one of the Parsee catechisms:

Question—Who is the most fortunate man in the world?

Answer—He who is the most innocent.

Q.—Who is the most innocent man in the world?

A.—He who walks in the path of God and shuns that of the devil.

Q.—Which is the path of God and which that of the devil?

A.—Virtue is the path of God and vice that of the devil.

Q.—What constitutes virtue and what vice?

A.—Good thoughts, good words and good deeds constitute virtue, and evil thoughts, evil words and evil deeds constitute vice.

Q.—What constitute good thoughts, good words and good deeds and evil thoughts, evil words and evil deeds?

A.—Honesty, charity and truthfulness constitute the former, and dishonesty, want of charity and falsehood constitute the latter.

And now the better to show you these Parsees I tell you of two things I saw within a short time in Bombay, India. It was an afternoon of contrast.

We started for Malabar hill, on which the wealthy classes have their embowered homes and the Parisees their strange temple of the dead. As we rode along the water's edge the sun was descending the sky, and a disciple of Zoroaster, a Parsee, was in lowly posture and with reverential gaze looking into the sky. He would have been said to have been worshiping the sun, as all Parsees are said to worship the fire. But the intelligent Parsee does not worship the fire. He looks upon the sun as the emblem of the warmth and light of the Creator. Looking at a blaze of light, whether on hearth, on mountain height or in the sky, he can more easily bring to mind the glory of God—at least so the Parsees tell me. Indeed they are the pleasantest heathen I have met. They treat their wives as equals, while the Hindoos and Buddhists treat them as cattle, although the cattle and sheep and swine are better off than most of the women of India.

This Parsee on the roadside on our way to Malabar hill was the only one of that religion I had ever seen engaged in worship. Who knows but that beyond the light of the sun on which he gazes he may catch a glimpse of the God who is light and "in whom there is no darkness at all?"

We passed on up through gates into the garden that surrounds the place where the Parsees dispose of their dead. This garden was given by Jamshidji Jijibhai and is beautiful with flowers of all hue and foliage of all styles of vein and notch and stature. There is on all sides great opulence of fern and cypress. The garden is 100 feet above the level of the sea. Not far from the entrance is a building where the mourners of the funeral procession go in to pray. A light is here kept burning year in and year our.

We ascend the garden by some eight stone steps. The body of a deceased aged woman was being carried in toward the chief "tower of silence." There are five of these towers. Several of them have not been used for a long while. Four persons, whose business it is to do this, carry the corpse. They are followed by two men with long beards. The tower of silence to which they come cost $150,000 and is twenty-five feet high and 276 feet around and without a roof. The four carriers of the dead and the two bearded men come to the door of the tower, enter and leave the dead. There are three rows of places for the dead—the outer row for the men, the middle row for the women, the inside row for the children. The lifeless bodies are left exposed as far down as the waist. As soon as the employes retire from the tower of silence the vultures, now one, now two, now many, swoop upon the liftless form. These vultures fill the air with their discordant voices. We saw them in long rows on the top of the whitewashed wall of the tower of silence. In a few minutes they have taken the last particle of flesh from the bones. There had evidently been other opportunities for them that day, and some flew away, as though surfeited. They sometimes carry away with them parts of a body, and it is no unusual thing for the gentlemen in their country seats to have dropped into their dooryards a bone from the tower of silence.

In the centre of this tower is a well, into which the bones are thrown after they are bleached. The hot sun and the rainy season and charcoal do their work of disintegration and disinfection, and then there are sluices that carry into the sea what remains of the dead. The wealthy people of Malabar hill have made strenuous efforts to have these strange towers removed as a nuisance, but they remain and will no doubt for ages remain.

I talked with a learned Parsee about these mortuary customs. He said: "I suppose you consider them very peculiar, but the fact is we Parsees reverence the elements of nature and cannot consent to defile them. We reverence the fire, and therefore will not ask it to burn our dead. We reverence the water and do not ask it to submerge our dead. We reverence the earth and will not ask it to bury our dead. And so we let the vultures take them away."

He confirmed me in the theory that the Parsees act on the principle that the dead are unclean. No one must touch such a body. The carmers of this "tomb of silence" must not put their hands on the form of the departed. They wear gloves lest somehow they should be contaminated. When the bones are to be removed from the sides of the tower and put in the well at the center, they are touched carefully by tongs. Then these people besides have very decided theories about the democracy of the tombs. No such things as caste among the dead. Philosopher and boor, the affluent and the destitute must go through the same "tower of silence," lie down side by side with other occupants, have their bodies dropped into the same abyss and be carried out through the same canal and float away on the same sea. No splendor of Necropolis. No sculpturing of mausoleum. No pomp of dome or obelisk. Zoroaster's teaching resulted in these "towers of silence." He wrote, "Naked you came into the world, and naked you must go out."

As I stood at the close of day in this garden on Malabar hill and heard the flap of the vultures' wings coming from their repast, the funeral custom of the Parsee seemed horrible beyond compare, and yet the dissolution of the human body by any mode is awful, and the breaks of these fowl are probably no more repulsive than the worms of the body devouring the sacred human form in cemeteries. Nothing but the resurrection day can undo the awful work of death, whether it now be put out of sight by cutting spade or flying wing.

Starting homeward, we soon were in the heart of the city and saw a building all aflash with lights and resounding with merry voices. It was a Parsee wedding in a building erected especailly for the marriage ceremony. We came to the door and proposed to go in, but at first were not permitted. They saw we were not Parsees, and that we were not even natives. So, very politely, they halted us on the doorsteps. This temple of nuptials was chiefly occupied by women, their ears and necks and hands aflame with jewels or imitation of jewels. By pantomime and gesture, as we had no use of their vocabulary, we told them we were strangers and were curious to see by what process Parsees were married. Gradually we worked our way inside the door. The building and the surroundings were illumined by hundreds of candles in glasses and lanterns, in unique and grotesque holdings. Conversation ran high, and laughter bubbled over, and all was gay. Then there was a sound of an advancing band of music, but the instruments for the most part were strange to our ears and eyes. Louder and louder were the outside voices and the wind and stringed instruments, until the procession halted at the door of the temple and the bridegroom mounted the steps. Then the music ceased, and all the voices were still. The mother of the bridegroom, with a platter loaded with aromatics and articles of food, confronted her son and began to address him. Then she took from the platter a bottle of perfume and sprinkled his face with the redolence. All the while speaking in a droning tone, she took from the platter a handful of rice, throwing some of it on his head, spilling some of it on his shoulder, pouring some of it on his hands. She took from the platter a cocoanut and waved it about his head. She lifted a garland of flowers and threw it over his neck and a bouquet of flowers and put it in his hand. Her part of the ceremony completed, the band resumed its music, and through another door the bridegroom was conducted into the center of the building. The bride was in the room, but there was nothing to designate her.

"Where is the bride?" I said. "Where is the bride?" After awhile she was made evident. The bride and groom were seated on chairs opposite each other. A white curtain was dropped between them so that they could not see each other. Then the attendants put their arms under this curtain, took a long rope of linen and wound it around the neck of the bride and the groom in token that they were to be bound together for life. Then some silk strings were wound around the couple, now around this one and now around that. Then the groom threw a handful of rice across the curtain on the head of the bride, and the bride responded by throwing a handful of rice across the curtain on the head of the groom. Thereupon the curtain dropped, and the bride's chair was removed and put beside that of the groom. Then a priest of the Parsee religion arose and faced the couple. Before the priest was placed a platter of rice. He began to address the young man and woman. We could not hear a word, but we understood just as well as if we had heard. Ever and anon he punctuated his ceremony by a handful of rice, which he picked up from the platter and flung now toward the groom and now toward the bride. The ceremony went on interminably. We wanted to hear the conclusion, but were told that the ceremony would go on for a long while, indeed that it would not conclude until 2 o'clock in the morning, and this was only between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. There would be a recess after awhile in the ceremony, but it would be taken up again in earnest at half past 12. We enjoyed what we had seen, but felt incapacitated for six more hours of wedding ceremony. Silently wishing the couple a happy life in each other's companionship, we pressed our way through the throng of congratulatory Parsees. All of them seemed bright and appreciative of the occasion. The streets outside joyously sympathized with the transactions inside.

We rode on toward our hotel wishing that marriage in all India might be as much honored as in the ceremony we had that evening witnessed at the Parsee wedding. The Hindoo women are not so married. They are simply cursed into the conjugal relation. Many of the girls are married at seven and ten years of age, and some of them are grandmothers at thirty. They can never go forth into the sunlight with their faces uncovered. They must stay at home. All styles of maltreatment are theirs. If they become Christians, they become outcasts. A missionary told me in India of a Hindoo woman who became a Christian. She had nine children. Her husband was over seventy years of age. And yet at her Christian baptism he told her to go, and she went out homeless. As long as woman is down India will be down. No nation was ever elevated except through the elevation of woman. Parsee marriage is an improvement on Hindoo marriage, but Christian marriage is an improvement on Parsee marriage.

A fellow-traveler in India told me he had been writing to his home in England trying to get a law passed that no white woman could be legally married in India until she had been there six months. Admirable law would that be! If a white woman saw what married life with a Hindoo is, she would never undertake it. Off with the thick and ugly veil from woman's face. Off with the crushing burdens from her shoulder! Nothing but the gospel of Jesus Christ will ever make life in India what it ought to be.

But what an afternoon of contrast in Bombay we experienced! From the temple of silence to the temple of hilarity. From the vultures to the doves. From mourning to laughter. From gathering shadows to gleaning lights. From obsequies to wedding. But how much of all our lives is made up of such opposites! I have carried in the same pocket and read from them in the same hour the liturgy of the dead and the ceremony of espousals. And so the tear meets the smile, and the dove meets the vulture.

Thus I have set before the best of all the religions of the heathen world, and I have done so in order that you might come to higher appreciation of the glorious religion which has put its benediction over us and over Christendom.

Compare the absurdities and mummeries of heathen marriage with the plain "I will" of Christian marriage, the hands joined in pledge "till death do you part." Compare the doctrine that the dead may not be touched with as sacred and tender and loving a kiss as ever given, the last kiss of lips that never again will speak to us. Compare the narrow bridge Chinvat over which the departing Parsee soul must tremblingly cross to the wide open gate of heaven through which the departing Christian soul may triumphantly enter. Compare the twenty-one books of the Zend Avesta of the Parsee which even the scholars of the earth despair of understanding with our Bible, so much of it as is necessary for our salvation in language so plain that "a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." Compare the "tower of silence," with its vultures, at Bombay with the Greenwood, of Brooklyn, with its sculptured angels of resurrection. And bow yourselves in thanksgiving and prayer as you realize that if at the battles of Marathon and Salamis Persia had triumphed over Greece instead of Greece triumphanting over Persia, Parseeism, which was the national religion of Persia, might have covered the earth, and you and I instead of sitting in the noonday light of our glorious Christianity might have been groping in the depressing shadows of Parseeism, a religion as inferior to that which is our inspiration in life and our hope in death as Zoroaster of Persia was inferior to our radiant and superhuman Christ, to whom be honor and glory and dominion and victory and song, world without end. Amen.

TELEPHONE PATENT CASE.

The Berliner Invention Held Void by Judge Carpenter.

The most important patent held by the American Bell Telephone Company, and the one upon which it depends, if it depends on patents at all, for the continuance of its monopoly, was declared void by Judge Carpenter, of the United States Circuit Court, Boston, Mass.

The patent was that issued to Emile Berliner November 17, 1891, and is known as the Berliner patent. It covers the transmitter now in use on long distance telephones, and in a general way it may be said to cover any transmitter in which the vibrations are due to differences of pressure between electrodes in constant contact.

The expiration of the patents on the receivers a few months ago was of some benefit to the public in the establishment of certain kinds of private lines. This decision that the patent covering the transmitters is void will not be of benefit even to that extent, at least not for a year or so, for two reasons.

First, this decision is not final. The case will now go to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The other reason is that the American Bell Telephone Company is firmly established all over the country and enjoys franchises which in some cases would-be rivals could not get.

The Bell Company has its franchises, its wires and its exchanges all in operation. Practical men say this fact will do more than any number of patents to protect it in the enjoyment of its monopoly.

JOHN CRONIN HANGED.

First to Be Executed on Connecticut's Automatic Gallows.

John Cronin was hanged in the prison at Hartford, Conn., at exactly 1 o'clock a. m. The new automatic gallows worked without a hitch.

This was the first execution under the new law requiring that they take place in the State prison, making the warden the hangman. Warden Woodbridge perfected a new automatic gallows from the Colorado machine, by which the prisoner hangs himself. In this invention he does not, but the mechanism is at all times under the executioner's control. A system of levers enables him to spring the weights or stop the machinery under way.

When Cronin had been seated in the chair and made fast, a signal from the executioner indicated to the man who had charge of the lever that he was ready. The machinery was then set in motion, there being no visible evidence of anything unusual. The adjustments of the machine were made so perfect that the weight of 306 pounds made no perceptible noise as it was released and fell to the ground beneath. Instantaneously the victim was jerked in the air, falling backward to within two feet of the floor.

John Cronin's crime was the murder of Albert Skinner at South Windsor, Conn.

BRISSON SUCCEEDS BURDEAU.

Elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

M. Brisson, who was Prime Minister at the fall of M. Jules Ferry in 1885, was elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies at Paris to succeed the late M. Burdeau, by a vote of 249 to 213.

The other candidate was M. Meline, the French protectionist leader.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 30.

Review of the Fourth Quarter—Scripture Reading, Isaiah xlii., 1-9—Golden Text: Heb. xiii., 8—Commentary.

LESSON I.—Jesus at Nazareth (Luke iv., 16-30). Golden Text, Heb. xii., 25, "See that ye refuse not Him that speaketh." As we see Jesus reading from the prophecy of Isaiah in the synagogue in His own town and proclaiming that those words were fulfilled in Him we remember His words to the two with whom He walked to Emmaus and believe Him surely to have been the one of whom Moses and the prophets did write. Our hearts would say with Nathanael: "Thou art the Son of God. Thou art the King of Israel."

LESSON II.—The Draft of Fishes (Luke v., 1-11). Golden Text, Mark i., 17, "Come ye after Me, and I will make you to become fishers of men." See Him feeding hungry souls with the bread of life which never perisheth, and then in a moment giving the weary toilers for that which perisheth such an abundance as they had not dreamed of, and for which they had toiled all night in vain, then testing them by the command, "Follow Me."

LESSON III.—A Sabbath in Capernaum (Mark i., 21-34). Golden Text, Mark i., 22, "He taught them as one that had authority and not as the scribes." On Sabbath day and weekday He is ever doing good, healing bodies and souls and utterly forgetful of Himself. Healing the sick and preaching the word is His constant occupation, in all things glorifying God and honoring that word which is forever settled in heaven.

LESSON IV.—A Paralytic Healed (Mark ii., 1-12). Golden Text, Mark ii., 10, "The Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins." Again He is preaching the word, and the service is interrupted by a sick man being let down through the roof. Jesus is never upset or put about by any emergency. He commends the faith of the four friends by attending to the sick man. First He goes to the root of the matter and forgives his sins; then He heals his body also and sends him away, carrying the bed which had carried him. There are many cases of paralysis today which would be healed if brought to Jesus. The hands and feet and eyes and voices that He could give life to if allowed first to forgive their sins—bring them all to Him.

LESSON V.—Jesus, Lord of the Sabbath (Mark ii., 23-28, and iii., 1-5). Golden Text, Mark ii., 28, "The Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath." He allowed His disciples to pluck and eat corn on the Sabbath day, and in the synagogue heals a withered hand. The Pharisees are grieved, and He would show them that not the mere hard letter of the word is to be observed, but the real spirit of it. Sacrifices, although commanded, may become an abomination, for He will have mercy and not sacrifice (Isa. i., 13, 14; Hos. vi., 6). God is ever seeking man's happiness and true welfare and to that end has set apart His special day that man may be free to enjoy God.

LESSON VI.—The Twelve Chosen (Mark iii., 6-19). Golden Text, John xv., 16, "I have chosen you and ordained you that ye should go and bring forth fruit." He will have men to represent Him here while He is absent, as prophets, priests and kings represented Him before He came, but with a different object. After a night of prayer He calls unto Him some from all His disciples, whom He would have to be with Him, and whom He might send forth in His name to witness unto Him.

LESSON VII.—The Sermon on the Plain (Luke vi., 20-31). Golden Text, Luke vi., 31, "As ye would that men should do to you, do you also to them likewise." We cannot say that these laws and principles of the kingdom are very fully acted out now, but the kingdom has not come yet. If, however, we are children of the kindom, or, perhaps more correctly, join theirs with the kings, and, therefore, already in the kingdom by faith, we should manifest these principles in our lives. We cannot do it, but Christ in us can.

LESSON VIII.—Opposition to Christ (Mark iii., 22-35). Golden Text, John i., 11, "He came unto His own, and His own received Him not." Here we have on the one hand the hatred and opposition of His enemies, who accused Him of being in league with the devil, and on the other His wondrous love, promising forgiveness to even those who talked against him, if they would but turn to him, and assuring them that they might become to him as brother and sister.

LESSON IX.—Christ's Testimony to John (Luke vii., 24-35). Golden Text, Luke vii., 27, "Behold, I send my messenger before thy face." The people followed John, and many believed and were baptized, but the religious rulers were the great hinderers. It is even so to-day. The people are hungry for the bread of life and receive it eagerly from any vessel that is cleaned by the precious blood, but the religious leaders actually protest against the word of God taken in its simplicity and object to those who, like John, seek nothing for themselves, but live to proclaim the coming one. Heed not earth's great ones who go against the Book, but let us study to show ourselves approved unto God and earnestly covet to be great in the sight of the Lord (II Tim. ii., 15; Luke i., 15).

LESSON X.—Christ Teaching by Parables (Luke viii., 4-15). Golden Text, Luke viii., 11, "The seed is the word of God." The threads running through this quarter's lessons seem to be, The words and works of Christ, the common people gladly hearing, the leaders of the people opposing and blaspheming.

LESSON XI.—The Twelve Sent Forth (Math. x., 5-16). Golden Text, Math. x., 7, "As ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand." The one thing for the disciple of Christ to give special heed to is obedience, or, as in Isa. i., 19, to be "willing and obedient." He who sends us forth makes Himself responsible for our food and raiment, so we are to have no care about that. We have only to go in His name and tell the good news, proving by our lives that it has indeed been and is good news to us.

LESSON XII.—The Prince of Peace (a Christmas lesson), Isa. ix., 2-7. Golden Text, Isa. ix., 7, "Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end." This is the kingdom long foretold which in the last lesson the apostles preached to the Jews as at hand, the kingdom which shall have Jesus for its king, sitting on David's throne at Jerusalem, from whence He shall reign as king over all the earth. Israel and Judah shall dwell safely in their own land, a holy people, and all nations shall be blessed through them (Jer. iii., 17; xxiii., 5, 6; Isa. lx., 1-3). The practical part for us is to let Jesus now have the government of all our affairs, and in quietness of mind live to make Him known.—Lesson Helper.

Rules With a Revolver.

A school teacher near Milton, Oregon, held up the big boys of his school with a revolver while he punished an unruly pupil the other day. The culprit's chums were attempting a rescue.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

SAMUEL C. SEELEY, the bookkeeper who stole $354,000 from the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York City, pleaded guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

JUDGE TRUAX, in the Supreme Court, New York City, handed down a decision overthrowing the deed of gift made by the executors of the Fayerweather will.

FRANK BUTCHER was killed and two other carpenters were probably fatally injured by the fall of a scaffold, on which they were working, at Carteret, N. J.

OF four failures that occurred in New York City in one day in the shoe trade, that of Samuel Cohen & Brother was largest, gross liabilities being estimated at $400,000.

AN association for the protection of fish and game was formed in New Jersey.

THE stealings of the cashier and teller of the Central National Bank, of Rome, N. Y., aggregate nearly $40,000.

EUGENE KELLY, the New York banker, is dead. He was very philanthropic.

South and West.

HOMESTEADERS are flocking into South Dakota to locate on the forfeited right of way of the St. Paul road.

THE home of the Rev. Solomon Beckerman, at Cleveland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire and his two little daughters, aged seven and eleven years, were burned to death.

"GEN." AND JOHN KENNEDY, murderers, were hanged at Jasper, Tenn. Both men made a confession before the drop fell, and the General also stated that they had been implicated in other robberies.

EUGENE V. DEBS and his colleagues decided to take the penalty imposed by Judge Woods without appeal and go to the Chicago jail. Debs says an appeal would be probably of no avail. The worry and expense were also considerations.

WILLIAM JONES, a colored boy, aged sixteen, was lynched near Ocala, Fla., for assaulting a white girl.

THE Executive Council of the Grand Army of the Republic, at a meeting presided over by Commander-in-Chief Lawler, decided that the twenty-ninth National encampment should be held at Louisville, Ky., during the week beginning September 8. Wednesday will be the opening day.

MRS. MOTSON was driven to kill herself and her two children in Omaha, Neb., by the refusal of State Superintendent of Education Corbett to appoint her his deputy.

Washington.

THE Senate confirmed the nomination of John B. Jackson, of New Jersey, formerly Second Secretary of Legation of the United States at Berlin, Germany, to be Secretary of Embassy of the United States at that place.

THE President approved the act providing for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, September 19, 1895.

CHAIRMAN SPRINGER presented the Carlisle Currency bill to the House, together with the majority report of his committee.

THE President nominated Charles D. Clark, of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee, vice David M. Key, retired. Humphrey B. Hamilton, of New Mexico, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. Thomas O'Hara, of Michigan, to be Consul of the United States at San Juan Del Norte, Nicaragua.

CAPTAIN HENRY HOWGATE pleaded not guilty to seven indictments for embezzlement while disbursing clerk of the Signal Service when arraigned at Washington.

SPEAKER CRISP and the House leaders reached a tacit agreement to adjourn for the holiday recess to reassemble at noon, January 3.

THE Senate confirmed the following nominations: Charles D. Clark, of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge of the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee; Thomas O'Hara, of Michigan, to be Consul of the United States at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua; Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

REAR ADMIRAL WALKER'S report on the Hawaiian situation was sent to the Senate.

Foreign.

THE financial situation in Newfoundland is said to be growing darker.

THE resignations of the Bulgarian Ministers were accepted by Prince Ferdinand. There is a crisis there.

OVERDRAFTS amounting to nearly $2,000,000 have been found in the accounts of the suspended Commercial Bank, of St. John's, New Foundland.

THE Magnificent, the largest battle ship in the British navy, has been launched at Chatham, England.

A JAPANESE cruiser captured a vessel loaded with munitions of war for the Chinese.

A BANK DEFAULTER.

The Cashier Takes $30,000 From the Central National, of Rome, N. Y.

John E. Bielby, the cashier of the Central National Bank, of Rome, N. Y., is a defaulter to the amount of nearly $30,000. The discovery of the defalcation was made by United States Bank Examiner J. Van Vranken, of Schenectady. Two or three weeks ago Mr. Van Vranken came through Rome on a regular trip and made examinations of all the banks, as usual. At the Central he found what he thought were indications of crooked work and an attempt to cover up the traces of the crime. The culpable man was John E. Bielby, the trusted cashier of the institution. He confronted Mr. Bielby with the proofs of his guilt and the cashier broke down.

He admitted that he had speculated in stocks. He got caught in a downward market and used the bank's funds to save himself. A large part of these were lost. It is said that Bielby has speculated in Cordage stocks and Manhattan Elevated. Bielby confessed that he had taken about $27,000. His bonds are for $20,000.

Mr. Bielby's peculations have been going on for about a year and a half. His method of covering up the defalcation was to receive funds from depositors and conceal the record of such receipt from the bank examiner, making the liabilities of the bank seem to be less than they really were. This was done largely through certificates of deposit.

Mr. Bielby has been a trusted employe of the Central National Bank for many years. He began as messenger and was promoted from time to time till he became cashier. He was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal P. D. Condon and taken before United States Commissioner E. A. Rowland. He gave bail.

AT a meeting in San Francisco, Cal., of the Republican State Central Committee, a committee of seven was appointed to institute proceedings to contest the election of James H. Budd for Governor, who is alleged to have been elected through fraud.

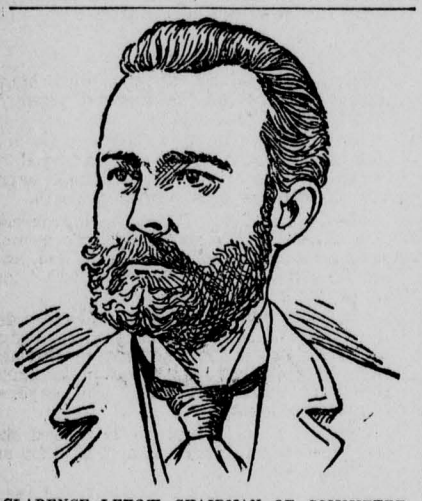
GOTHAM'S FINEST PROBED

THE LEXOW COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Charges of Corruption Preferred on the Witness Stand Against the Rank and File of New York's Police Force—Many Inspectors and Captains Smirched.

By testimony adduced before the Lexow Senatorial Investigating Committee in New York City during the last days of its session, some of the money which has been taken out of the pockets of policemen was traced to Police Headquarters.

Sergeant John J. Taylor, now a Yorkville Police Court official, declared under oath



CLARENCE LEXOW, CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE

before the committee that while serving as Acting Captain of the Steamboat Squad he received orders from Inspector Henry V. Steers, now retired on an annual pension of $2500, to collect the money received by policemen from steamship and ferry companies, and that in obedience to that order he carried eighty per cent. of about $200 to Police Headquarters every month and gave it into the hands of Inspector Steers. Sergeant Taylor said Inspector Steers allowed him to retain twenty per cent. commission.

When Captain Allaire took command, the Sergeant said, he left the money, by order of Inspector Steers, in an envelope marked "Street Cleaning Reports" in the Captain's desk, and supposed it went to Police Headquarters. The practice was continued after Inspector Steers retired and was succeeded by Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy.

"I couldn't swear," he said, when he was asked who took the envelope and who then got the money.

"I couldn't swear," he said, when he was asked who he thought got it.

He, however, continued to get his twenty per cent. He went out of his way several times to tell of Inspector McAvoy's integrity and of his belief that the Inspector was not the heir to Steers's scheme of blackmail, as he was the heir to the command of the district.

Ex-Ward Man Robert J. Vail confessed to the committee that he collected regularly half the money received by the policemen of the Steamboat Squad from the steamship and ferry companies, and gave it to Captain Gastlin and then to Captain Schmittberger, who succeeded Gastlin. He said that Schmittberger ordered him to collect all the money received by the policemen, and that they demurred. Schmittberger then told him to give him a list of those policemen who would not give up all they got, and such were transferred.

Vail testified that he once went to Hoboken and collected $50 for Captain Schmittberger for protection on the Desbrosses street freight dock. In the course of a year, Vail said, he collected $3000.

Oscar R. Cauchois, Freight Agent of the French Steamship Company, told how Captain Schmittberger's friend, Mr. Wolff, offered to secure the return of the $500 which Agent Forget gave to Schmittberger, with an additional bribe, he thought, of $1000, for the company's books containing the record of the original five-hundred-dollar transaction, and how he declined the proposition.

Then there was a procession of policemen connected with the Steamboat Squad who testified that Captain Schmittberger demand-

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE BYRNES.

ed all the money they received from steamship and railroad companies as compensation for extra work at piers. They said it was customary for every Captain from Captain Gastlin to Captain Allaire to levy monthly tribute upon such perquisites, but that they were all, with the exception of Schmittberger, content to accept half. When Schmittberger's demand was made known to them they objected and were transferred to less congenial posts.

John W. Reppenhagen was again on the stand and gave some additional testimony about the payment of Captain Creeden's $15,000 to John Martin for Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis, who promoted him.

The committee declared that Captain Creeden had been protected from punishment at the hands of the Police Commissioners for his confession to the committee that he had paid $15,000 for his office. John R. Voorhis, now a Police Justice, was before the committee, ready to testify that he had not received any of Creeden's money, and the committee sent a physician to examine John Martin, the man who was declared to have received $10,000 of the sum.

Ex-Alderman Philip Benjamin, who is now a clerk in the County Clerk's office, was implicated by the testimony of a man who declared that he had received $6 from the Tammany politician with the understanding that he was to vote the Tammany ticket three times at the last election. The witness, however, declared that he had torn up the pasters given him by Benjamin and had voted only once, and then had voted the Republican ticket. Another witness told a similar story.

Policeman Hermann Inteman returned to the witness stand [illegible]

mony that he had given. He admitted that he had been in the habit of surrendering $25 out of the $40 he received every month from the steamship company, and explained that fear of his superior officers had caused him to perjure himself.

Captain Anthony J. Allaire was examined at great length by Mr. Goff, but he withstood the ordeal well, and left the witness stand without having been disturbed for one moment.

Mr. Goff heard that Police Captain Schmittberger, who has been implicated by a number of witnesses and has been indicted for bribery on account of the $500 which he received from the agent of the French line, was making ready to escape from the country, and he communicated with the District-Attorney. Schmittberger was arrested on a bench warrant late in the afternoon, and his bail was increased to $15,000. At a late hour he secured a bondsman.

The most important piece of news that came to light before the Lexow Committee was the probability that Mr. Goff would continue to act as the committee's counsel during the first month of his term as Recorder.

Captain Schmittberger Confesses.

The sensational disclosures of the previous ten days were capped and climaxed by the "clean breast" made by Captain Max F. Schmittberger before the Lexow Investigating Committee and "the finest" of New York's Police Force stands stripped of all its glamor and proven to be, as the witness said, "rotten to the core."

Captain Schmittberger told the most astounding and complete story of police corruption that has yet been heard in the committee room. Beginning with the time when he was promoted to the position of roundsman, because he had found Police Commissioner Wheeler's lost dog, he related a history of bribed blindness to lawbreaking on the part of the police extending down to the present day. Schmittberger is now Captain of the West Thirtieth street or "Tenderloin."

Schmittberger accused these men of bribetaking, of protecting vice, of oppressing policemen, of handling bribes and of preventing the enforcement of the Excise law:

James J. Martin, President of the Board of Police Commissioners.
John C. Sheehan, Police Commissioner.
John McClave, ex-Police Commissioner.
Alexander S. Williams, Police Inspector.
Thomas F. McAvoy, Police Inspector.
Henry V. Steers, ex-Police Inspector.
William S. Devery, ex-Police Captain.
James K. Price, Police Captain.
George C. Liebers, ex-Police Sergeant.

In the confession President Martin was shown up as a protector of houses of bad repute; Commissioner Sheehan as a promoter of gambling enterprises; Inspector Williams as an extortionist from all grades of officers, from patrolmen to Captains; Inspector McAvoy as a sharer in the money wrung from fallen women; Captain Martens as a purchaser of promotions; ex-Commissioner McClave as a seller of Captaincies, and a number of inferior officers as blackmailers generally.

Captain Schmittberger declared that he had paid Inspector Alexander S. Williams bribes of $50 and $100 a month in order to allow him to protect ten policy shops and the score or more of excise law breaking Bohemian saloons in the East Sixty-seventh street precinct; also that he paid Inspector Williams $200 a month for the same lack of action concerning ten policy shops and three poolrooms in the East Eighty-eighth street precinct. This money, he said, was carried to Williams at times by his ward man, Gannon, who is now a fugitive from justice.

Schmittberger himself occasionally handed this money to the Inspector when the Inspector visited his precinct. Captain Price, Schmittberger said, had been accused by Captain Gunner of receiving these bribes for Inspector Williams when Price was the Sergeant in the Inspector's room at Police Headquarters. In the same way, Captain Schmittberger said, Inspector McAvoy received bribes of from $150 to $175 a month from him, being part of the "protection" money paid by policy dealers and keepers of disorderly houses in the West Forty-seventh street precinct.

Police Commissioners James J. Martin and John C. Sheehan were accused by Schmittberger of serious offences. Commissioner Martin, he said, transferred him and two of his policemen from the East Eighty-eighth street precinct because they had made genuine excise arrests, and not the usual "fake" excise arrest that is warranted to break down in court. This transfer, the witness said, was made in pursuance of an agreement whereby the liquor dealers contributed support to Tammany Hall for protection, instead of paying the police.

Commissioner Martin, he also said, had instructed him not to interfere with six disorderly houses in West Forty-sixth street until a school house should have been built there, when, he promised, the houses would disappear.

Captain Schmittberger declared that when he sent Wardman Casey to investigate Mrs. Sadie West's house, in West Fifty-first street, which had been complained against as disorderly, Commissioner Martin summoned him to Headquarters and compelled him to send Casey to the woman and apologize to her for having called on her. Schmittberger paid a $150 political contribution to Commissioner Martin and a $100 contribution to Commissioner Sheehan, he said, because he had been advised that it would be well to do so.

The most serious accusation the Captain made against Commissioner Sheehan was that the Commissioner had importuned him again and again to allow his henchman, Proctor, to join Gambler Maynard in opening Maynard's gambling house. This was after Superintendent Burns had compelled Captain Schmittberger to close all the gambling houses in the West Forty-seventh street precinct.

The Captain declared that he believed the rank and file of the police force are honest, and that all the rest of the system is corrupt, except Superintendent Byrnes, whom he described as "an honest and fair man, who wants to do the right thing, and intends to do it, and would do it if he was not hampered."

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Workmen Blown to Pieces and Mortally Injured by an Explosion.

By the explosion of a boiler in the box factory of Russell Brothers, West Bay City, Mich., five men were instantly killed and two others mortally injured.

The killed are: George Fount, John Brown, George Calcutt, John Riddlebach and Charles Rond.

The fatally injured are: Charles Dodge, lungs ruptured; unknown boy, aged eighteen, legs broken.

The shock of the explosion shook the whole city. More than 5000 people went to the scene of the explosion and search was actively made for the dead. The cause of the explosion was low water. The debris caught fire, but was extinguished by the department.

The loss will be about $12,000. All the men leave families in straitened circumstances.

GOVERNMENT and local authorities are unable to prevent the establishment of booths for the sale of horse meat in New York.

GOMPERS DEFEATED.

John McBride Chosen to Head the American Federation.

The American Federation of Labor, in session at Denver, Col., cleared the way for its election by first determining the future location of the headquarters of the Federation. Indianapolis and Washington were the only contestants. Indianapolis was selected by a vote of 290 to 926.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The election of officers was then taken up. Mr. Gompers and John McBride, President of the United Mine Workers, were the only candidates for President. The vote resulted: McBride, 1162; Gompers, 937. There was no excitement regarding the election of President. It was evident at the start that the question had been settled. President Gompers moved to make the vote unanimous for McBride, but objection was made. Gompers at once dispatched a message of congratulation to McBride, who is ill at his home.

For First Vice-President, Mrs. T. J. Morgan, of Chicago, and Mr. McGuire, of Philadelphia, were nominated, the vote being 1865 for McGuire and 226 for Mrs. Morgan. James Duncan, of Baltimore, was elected Second Vice-President, and Ready Kennehan Third Vice-President. New York was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Mr. Gompers is a member of the Cigarmakers' Union and has been President of the American Federation since 1882. The defeat of Mr. Gompers seems to be due to a general desire for a change of administration. The mine workers, with 320 votes, were for McBride for personal reasons; the radical socialistic members felt that Gompers was very strongly opposed to them.

THE COLLEGES WIN.

Judge Truax's Decision Regarding the Fayerweather Will.

Judge Truax handed down a decision on the contest over the will of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, the leather merchant, of New York City. By this decision a number of colleges, including Yale, Princeton, Amherst and Dartmouth, will get large bequests.

Mr. Fayerweather died on November 15, 1890. He left an estate valued at about $7,000,000. In his will he left about half of his estate to relatives and the other half to a number of colleges and hospitals. Thomas G. Ritch and Justus L. Bulkley were named as executors. To the will four codicils were made.

By the fourth all that remained of the estate after the payment of the bequests and legacies was to go to the executors. This would have taken considerable from the colleges, which, by the terms of the original will, were to receive in addition to their legacies all of the residue.

Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, Hamilton and the University of Rochester contested the will and the decision of Judge Truax was in their favor.

By the decision of Judge Truax the following institutions will have the residue divided among them, besides the special bequests they have already got under the will, as follows; Bowdoin, $100,000; Dartmouth, $100,000; Amherst, $100,000; Wesleyan University, $100,000; Yale, $300,000; Columbia, $200,000; Union Theological Seminary, $50,000; Hamilton, $100,000; University of Rochester, $100,000; Cornell, $200,000; Lafayette, $50,000; Lincoln, $100,000; University of Virginia, $100,000; Hampton University, $100,000; Maryville College, $100,000; Marietta College, $50,000; Adelbert College, $50,000; Wabash College, $50,000; Williams, $100,000; Park College, $50,000.

MELLO WILL COMMAND.

To Become Leader of the Brazilian Revolutionists.

A special cable from Buenos Ayres, Argentine, says Admiral de Mello says he will leave here in January to assume command of the Brazilian revolutionary forces.

ADMIRAL DE MELLO.

A cablegram from Montevideo says that the grand council of the Brazilian revolutionary junta has decided to forward arms and ammunition as fast as possible to the rebel forces and push the war vigorously against President Moraes, because his peace propositions are not considered to have been made in good faith, and he is pursuing the same policy as ex-President Peixoto adopted. No confidence will be felt in any government in which Peixoto has influence.

SOUTH AMERICAN wheat exports this crop year, it is said, may equal 70,000,000 or 75,000,000 bushels. About 57,000,000 bushels have gone forward from Argentina.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

GOOD COFFEE.

There are few articles of diet that are more carelessly treated than coffee. To be at its best it should be made with boiling water, and the coffee-pot should be rinsed with scalding water just before the coffee is put in, ground very fine, about the size of ordinary sifted corn meal. Made in a filter with everything about it boiling hot and served with good cream and cut sugar, this beverage is in most delicious and striking contrast to the liquid that often passes under the name of coffee.—Boston Cultivator.

GOOD SOFT GINGERBREAD.

A good, soft gingerbread may be made as follows: Two cups of old-fashioned, very black molasses, half cup of butter or dripping, one tablespoonful good ginger, one teaspoonful ground cinnamon, same of allspice, half the quantity of ground cloves and salt, half teaspoonful of saleratus. Melt the fat and beat it into the molasses with the spices, add enough sifted flour to make a very stiff batter, and last add the saleratus in a tablespoonful of boiling water. Put in a well-greased pan and let it stand for twenty minutes. Bake in a slow oven, and do not cut until cold.—New York World.

MRS. RORER'S RICE PUDDING.

There is, said Mrs. Rorer, but one sort of rice pudding, to my mind, that can be made pefectly, and if these directions are followed, you will have a creamy, delicious pudding as a result. Put one quart of milk into a pudding pan, add about a quarter teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, quarter of a cupful of layer raisins unstoned, two tablespoonfuls of rice, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Do not heap the spoons. Stir until sugar is dissolved, and then stand the pan in a moderate oven. As soon as the milk is hot, and a little scum forms over the top, stir it down and stir the rice from the bottom of the pan. Do this as fast as a crust forms. The crust should be papery, and light in color. When the milk begins to thicken, and the rice seems to come to the surface, stop stirring and allow a thin brown crust to form. Stand away in a cool place, to quickly chill. Now, if this is too thick, you have cooked it too slowly and too long. If it is too thin and milky, you have not cooked it long enough.

HINTS FOR THE LAUNDRY.

Try to understand all the details of the laundry from the washing of delicate laces to the cleaning of heavy blankets; also the best method of removing stains, starching, ironing, etc.

Try hanging the tablecloths and linen sheets one-half or two-thirds their length over the line, without useing clothes pins, unless absolutely necessary; as rough clothes pins in careless hands will often ruin delicate fabrics.

Try to have the damask ironed so that the pattern will be clear and distinct, sometimes shines like satin, but more often it scarcely shows the pattern at all. It takes a "moderate" iron and an even pressure to do it properly. Too hot or too cold an iron never does good work.

Try sprinkling delicate wash dresses with this gum water when it becomes necessary to iron them in the course of wearing, when they have not been washed. For mixing with the starch for the white clothes, use about a tablespoonful of gum water to a pint of the warm, boiled starch.

Try soaking table linen and other fine articles that have become badly soiled, over night with a little ammonia added to the water. This will soften the dirt as well as the water, and in the morning with a very little rubbing thorough rinsing and careful bluing, they will be ready to hang out.

Try spreading the table linen and all straight, smooth articles that can be dried in this manner, on the grass, if you are fortunate enough to have "real grass" and the sunshine will complete the work in the most satisfactory manner. In the city yards, where there is no grass and space is limited, it will be a good plan to set a small "clothes horse" out in the sun and lay across the bars the thin fabrics that should not be hung with the clothespins.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Glascow, Scotland, has an underground railway in operation and two more under construction.

The Atlantic, by far the best-sounded ocean, has an area of 31,000,000 square miles, with a mean depth of 2,200 fathoms.

It would take an express train running continuously at the rate of 3,000 feet a minute 283 years to reach the sun from this plant.

The drone bee hatches from the egg in twenty-four days from the date of deposit, the worker in twenty-one and the queen in sixteeen.

The largest searchlight in the world is on Echo Mountain, near Los Angelos, Cal. It is of 300,000,000 candlepower and can be seen for 200 miles.

An ice locomotive was some years ago constructed for use in Russia. The front part rests on a sledge, and the driving wheels are studded with spikes.

Mushrooms, when once cooked, should never be rewarmed, to serve a second time at the table. After becoming cold, they are apt to develop injurious properties.

The pest is reported to have disappeared simultaneously in Hong Kong and Canton, China. The mortality rate was seventy-five per cent of all cases, and a native estimate puts the deaths at 250,000.

A man in Bremen, Germany, has invented a kind of "oil bombs" for calming the waves, which can be fired a short distance. There are small holes in them, allowing the oil to run out in about an hour.

In the public schools of France 24.2 per cent of the scholars are short-sighted, in those of Germany 35 per cent and in those of the United Kingdom 20 percent. The percentage of myopy is highest in the classes of rhetoric and philosophy.

Meteorologists say the heat of the air is due to six sources: 1. That from the interior of the earth; 2. That from the stars; 3. That from the moon; 4. That from the friction of the winds and tides; 5. That from the metors; 6. That from the sun.

A thunder storm in Trimble, Tenn., induced Spencer Mills and Billy Goldby to halt under a tree. Lightning struck the tree and rendered the men unconscious. When they recovered some hours later, Mills' skin was as black as that of an African, and it has continued so ever since.

The Chinese Emperor's Queer Food.

Everything connected with the Emperor of China, says Frank G. Carpenter, is regulated by law. He has imperial physicians who watch over his health. The law provides just what he shall eat, and I am told that he squats on the floor at his meals and eats out of golden bowls with ivory chopsticks. According to the old Chinese books, there must be placed daily before him thirty pounds of meat in a basin and seven pounds boiled into soup. He has a daily allowance of about a pound of hog's fat and butter, and he has the right to order two sheep, two fowls and two ducks, while his drink for the day is restricted to the milk of eighty cows and the steeping of seventy-five parcels of tea. It is probable that this real diet is different, and I doubt not he is now taking bits of roast leopard and tiger bone soup to keep up his courage, for the Chinese think that these things really make a man brave. If he desires anything that is not on the menu, the board having charge of the imperial table has to be consulted, so I am told, before he is supplied.

Quick at Figures.

Young Featherly—Are these your children?

Mrs. Brand—Oh, yes! The boy is five years old and the girl seven.

Young Featherly—Well, how time flies! It doesn't seem possible that you have been married twelve years.

Deceived.

"Poor, dear thing; he married for love!" and was unhappy?"

Yes; he found that the girl couldn't even support herself, to say nothing of him!"

The Suez Canal is only eighty-eight miles long.

Court Notes--December Term, 1894.

Sale of the real estate of John Bumbarger deceased, ordered.

R. A. Orbison, esq., appointed auditor to distribute funds in the hands of James Cullen, executor of Joseph Watson, late of Huntingdon borough, as to the residuary estate.

H. C. Madden, esq., appointed auditor to hear exceptions and make distribution of funds in hands of James Cullen, executor of Joseph Watson.

T. W. Myton, esq., appointed auditor in the estate of John Flenner, deceased, to hear and report on all matters at issue.

W. B. Simpson, esq., appointed auditor to distribute funds in hands of Catharine A. David, executrix of Lawrence O. Kelley, late of Cass township.

Real Estate of Elizabeth Estep ordered to be sold for payment of debts.

John S. Miller, guardian of minor children of Thomas Jackson, authorized to expend $50 per year of the principal of his ward's estate for their maintenance.

Report of T. W. Myton, esq., auditor to settle difference between the school district and borough of Mt. Union, and the school district and township of Shirley, confirmed nisi.

Report of J. F. Schock, esq., auditor to distribute proceeds from Sheriff's sale of the personal property of Mrs. W. S. Eichelberger, confirmed nisi.

M. M. McNeal, esq, assignee of R. M. Wakefield. cited to file an account.

J. Murray Africa, L. M. Hagerty and RobertCummings appointed viewers to inspect the reconstruction of bridges over the Juniata river at Mapleton and Montgomery's hollow.

Harry A. Baker and Wtlliam Lewis discharged from jail under the insolvent laws.

William Nycum sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and spend 90 days in jail.

W. J. Brewer was granted a new trial.

Abraham Corbin contracted with the supervisors of Juniata township to make a road through the township. He began work on Oct. 4, 1890. The flood of June, 1892, utterly destroyed the first section after its completion. The supervisors refused to accept it and required Corbin to make it over again, and he brought suit to recover an extra amount for his additional work. The court held that in the absence of any contract to pay for the repairs, he could not recover, and therefore the plaintiff took a non-suit.

R. W. Hudson and S. W. Kimmel, trading as Hudson & Kimmel, for use of S. W. Kimmel brought suit against R. W. Hudson and M. S. McNeal, trading as Hudson & McNeal, to recover on a book account for $320.01. The defendants set up a receipt in evidence to the claim. Verdict $100 for plaintiff.

L. B. Doty, a brother of E. S. Doty, cashier of the first national bank of Bedford, Pa., was engaged in February, 1892, in forming a stock syndicate to buy the Bedford Springs, property. In that connection he induced Dr. J. C. Stever, of Three Springs, to subscribe for 100 shares of stock, giving therefor his note for $5,150, the consideration for the contract being the promise by Doty to have Dr. Stever appointed resident physician at the Springs. The note was atterwards discounted by Doty at the bank at Bedford. The syndicate scheme fell through, but the bank as an innocent holder for value brought suit on the note and recovered a verdict against Dr. Stever for $5,903.46.

After the adjournment of the court a Bar meeting was called, McKnight Williamson, esq., was chosen president. and Howard E. Butz and S. E. Fleming secretaries. In a felicitous speech John M. Bailey, esq., then presented to Judge Furst the thanks of the Bar for his uniform kindness to the various members thereof and as a token of their esteom a century chair, as a Christmas present from the bar. Judge Furst replied with greal feeling. He stated that he had used the same pen holder for ten years, and that he had taken that as a souvenir. A motion was made by P. M. Lytle, esq., that the gavel be presented to his Honor,. which was unanimously carried.

J. C. Jackson, esq., was appointed auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of J. R. Carmon, executor of Mary A. Carmon, dec'd.

In the matter of the order to sell the real estate of Robert A. Oakman, late of Union township the sales as made to Henry Quarry for $527.13 and to Mary B. Mansbarger for $526 were confirmed nisi.

The attachment awarded against Louisa M Jacobs, executrix of Dr. W. P. McNite, deceased, was confirmed.

The report of T. W. Myton, esq., auditor appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of John N. Thompson, administrator of Samuel S. Thompson, late of Logan township, deceased, was read and confirmed nisi.

An alias subpœna was awarded in the case of Dallas Walls vs Laura Walls, for divorce.

The answer of L. C. Roddy to the rule to show cause why W. L. Seibert should not be appointed tax collector of Shade Gap was filed.

In the matter of the petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Orbisonia, for an order upon the Home Building and Loan Association to grant an order for the withdrawal value of the shares of said Union, a rule was awarded to show cause why a new or duplicate order should net be issued, returnable at next argument court in January.

Brady township was divided into two election districts, to be known as North Brady and South Brady. The electors of North Brady district are to vote at Roxbury school house. Cyrus Brown was appointed judge for said district and Samuel Wagner and George B. Yoder inspectors. The elections in South Brady district are to be held at the Mill Creek school house. William Carothers was appointed judge and William Hawn and —— Thompson inspectors. S. A. Hughes and Joel D. Kauffman were appointed registering assessors for said districts.

J. R. Simpson, esq., was appointed auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of the sheriff arising from the sale of the property of Michael Hamer.

A British Compliment.

In answering a correspondent who queries, "Which is the most luxurious train in the world?" a writer in *Pearson's Weekly* (London, England) says:

There are two trains which closely compete for this distinction, and completely outdistance all other competitors. Both are American and run between Chicago and New York. One is the Empire state express, on the New York Central line, running via Buffalo, and the other is the Pennsylvania Limited, running on the Pennsylvania rail road via Pittsburg. Of the two the verdict of the impartial traveler would probably be in favor of the latter. It is composed of a drawing room, dining room, sleeping and smoking room cars, vestibuled throughout, i. e., the passenger can walk from end to end of the train without going into the open air. It has not only lavatories, bath rooms and a barber shop; and it is provided not only with conductors, porters, waiters, a ladies' maid and buffet attendants, but with shorthand writers and typewriters and telegraph clerks, to dispatch passengers' messages en route. In summer it also has an observation car, the body of which is principally composed of glass. In the matter of speed it compares favorably with the best English trains. Its ordinary time for a thousand miles is twenty-four hours, but during the Chicago exhibition a train ran each way every day in twenty hours. In the Old World the most luxuriously appointed train is the Orient express, from Paris to Constantinople, closely followed by the Mediterranean express; but these are both an immense distance behind the American trains mentioned.

He Could Not Be Tempted.

"The way an Indian loves whisky beats everything," said an old soldier. "I once met a Cheyenne on his pony. 'Give me a drink of whisky; I'll give you my bridle for it,' says he. 'No, says I. 'I'll give you my saddle,' says he. 'No,' says I. 'I'll give you my pony,' says he. 'No,' says I. Finally, if you'll believe it, he offered his bridle and saddle and pony, all in a bunch, for a drink."

"Well, and wouldn't you give it to him for all that?" asked the soldier's listener.

"Not much," said the soldier. "I had only one drink left and I wanted that myself.— *Harper's Magazine.*

Specimen Cases.

S.H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in health and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

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